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Daily Report

East Europe

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NOTICE: This volume contains a representative selection of material previously disseminated in softcopy format.

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Berisha, OSCE Head View Kosovo Situation

*AU1907122795 Tirana TVSH Television Network
in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Berisha today received the OSCE High Commissioner van der Stoel, with whom he discussed the grave situation of Albanians in Kosovo and whether the rights of Albanians in Macedonia [The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia—FYROM] conform to international standards.

President Berisha expressed Albania's concern over the aggravation of the situation of Albanians under the Serbian occupation in Kosovo and stressed the need for the OSCE and the international community to be more active in protecting the human and national rights of the Albanian population there. Remaining silent and ignoring this reality is the worst way to solve the problem in Kosovo, Berisha said.

Berisha congratulated Mr. van der Stoel on his efforts for the Albanians in Macedonia to receive education in

conformity with international standards. The education of the population is never a threat to anyone. Expanding high school education for Albanians and legalizing their university will militate toward increased ethnic understanding and stability in this country, just as we are convinced that this relates to recognizing and guaranteeing the human and national rights and freedoms of the Albanians living there and interethnic understanding in the republic.

The dialogue between the Macedonian Government and the Albanians and the latter's participation in official institutions is the best way to find a solution to the problems being encountered.

OSCE Commissioner van der Stoel congratulated President Berisha on Albania's admission to the Council of Europe and the great changes currently being observed in Albania.

Klaus Comments on Fake Sudeten Leaflets Affair*LD1907122195 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1000 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] By the end of the week, the Mandate and Immunity Committee of the Czech parliament should suggest to the house to give up Jan Vik, the deputy for the Association for the Republic-the Republican Party of Czechoslovakia [SPR-RSC], to criminal proceedings. Jan Kasal, Czech parliament deputy chairman, who is currently filling in for parliament chairman Milan Uhde, has confirmed this information to Czech Radio. [passage omitted]

In his regular interview for Czech Radio, Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus comments on the affair involving the provocative leaflets:

[Begin Klaus recording] Every intelligent person must have known from the very start that the leaflets were fake. It has also become clear that it was an attempt to hinder Czech-German relations. I would not like to question Mr. Vik's consciousness, but I am not quite certain that it was he who thought it all out. I would therefore be interested to know who helped him write some of the sentences in the leaflet.

On the other hand, I believe that the citizens of this country think and use their brains, so I do not believe that they fell for this cheap and stupid fake. [end recording]

Poll: CSSD Support Holding; ODS Still Ahead*AU1907145595 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 18 Jul 95 p 3*

[Report by Ladislav Jakl: "IVVM: The ODS Is Still in the Lead; ODA Is Just Above the 5-Percent Threshold"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The rise in electoral support for the CSSD [Czech Social Democratic Party] has come to a halt as has the decline in backing for ODA [Civic Democratic Alliance], whose support has again

climbed above the important 5-percent threshold. This is apparent from a July opinion poll conducted by the Institute for Public Opinion Research [IVVM].

Twenty-two percent of respondents, as in June, would vote for the Social Democrats, and 5.5 percent would vote for ODA (4.5 percent in June). According to the poll, the ODS [Civic Democratic Party] still enjoys the most support; 26 percent of respondents would vote for it in July (27 percent in June). Seven percent of respondents would vote for the KSCM [Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia] (the same as in June), while the 6.0 percent for the KDU-CSL [Christian Democratic Union-Czechoslovak People's Party] is also comparable to the last poll. The other parties would not, according to IVVM, cross the 5-percent threshold necessary for entry into the Chamber of Deputies; the Left Bloc comes closest to this, with 3 percent of electoral support.

According to the social characteristics, the ODS enjoys most of its support among businessmen (44 percent) and the least support among people who consider their standard of living to be low (12 percent). The CSSD enjoys most of its support from citizens in northern and western Bohemia (30 percent), while the least support comes from citizens in central Bohemia (11 percent). The percentage of citizens who intend to go to the polls has fallen to 70 percent, compared with 73 percent in June, and is on the lower margin of the long-term average, which is between 69 and 73 percent.

Projected into seats, the composition of the Chamber of Deputies, if the elections were to go according to this poll, would be approximately as follows: The ODS would win 78 seats (it currently has 65); the CSSD would win 66 (22); the KSCM would win 21 (10); the KDU-CSL would win 18 (17); and ODA would win 17 (16). The current coalition would have a majority over the opposition of 113 seats to 87. In June, the ratio would have been 106:94.

Trend in Electoral Support (in percent)

	Oct 94	Jan 95	Apr 95	Jul 95
ODS	25	27	27	26
ODA	10	10	8	5.5
CSSD	13	14	17	22
KDU-CSL	6	7	7	6
KSCM	5.5	8	8	7

Military Cooperation With Slovaks Said Improving
AU2007105495 Prague DENNI TELEGRAF in Czech
19 Jul 95 p 2

[Article by Kristian Chalupa: "Military Cooperation With Slovakia Is Improving"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Brno—According to Army Chief of Staff Jiri Nekvasil, military cooperation with Slovakia is already improving. Nekvasil told DENNI TELEGRAF that we have stopped talking about partition, are beginning to move forward, and are actually furthering cooperation.

He also mentioned in this context that the first joint exercises of the Czech and Slovak troops since the partition of the federation are to take place this fall. These exercises will take place in the Slovak Republic. He emphasized that the Czech Republic is very interested in such joint operations. Speaking about contacts with other foreign armies, General Nekvasil told our daily that we follow the general principle of having the most frequent contacts, above all, with the neighboring countries. He named Austria, Germany, Poland, and Slovakia. Furthermore, he said that military-sphere contacts are also expanding with Hungary and partly with Romania. According to him, staff-level talks with Russian partners have taken place twice. They were, however, only exchanges of views on some problems.

The Army chief of staff also recalled the traditional cooperation with the armies of Lithuania and Latvia. This cooperation goes back to the time of the first Czechoslovak Republic. Here, he emphasized that he is personally fascinated by the pride of the soldiers of the two Baltic republics in being able to participate in defending their respective countries. He added that the conditions are rather complex for Lithuania and Latvia.

The armies of these two former Soviet republics are not very strong and, so far, do not have a sufficient quantity of quality arms, Gen. Nekvasil said.

Police Report 180,000 Crimes in 1st Half-Year
AU2007105595 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
18 Jul 95 p 2

[Unattributed report: "During the First Half of the Year, 180,000 Crimes Were Committed in the Czech Republic"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Prague—During the first six months of this year, 180,000 crimes were committed in the Czech Republic. The damage amounted to 11,448,021,000 korunas [Kc], which is Kc7,671,967,000 less than in the same period of last year. This statement was made on 17 July by Police President Oldrich Tomasek.

The crime clear-up rate is approximately 41 percent, which is 10 percent more than last year.

Most crimes this year were committed in Prague, followed by northern and southern Moravia. During the aforementioned period, 131 murders were committed in the Czech Republic; 86 percent of them were solved. Some 1,814 robberies were carried out, and, in 762 cases, police officers were assaulted while on duty. This year, 935 cases of extortion, 355 rapes, and 935 incidents of sexual abuse were also reported. There have also been 52,000 burglaries in the Czech Republic this year. This is 5,800 fewer than last year.

The police have dealt with 14,110 incidents of economic crime this year. The clear-up rate for crimes committed on the railroad has gone up by 15 percent.

11,000 Sign Petition Against Dismissals

AU1907135295 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
18 Jul 95 p 2

[TASR report: "A Protest Against the Dismissals"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Bratislava—Deputies Edita Bauerova (Egyutteles) and Gyula Bardos (Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement) yesterday handed petition sheets with more than 11,000 signatures to National Council of the Slovak Republic Chairman Ivan Gasparovic. The signatories are protesting against the dismissal of Anna Hechtova from her post as director of the School Administration in Dunajska Streda and of Laszlo Kovacs from his post as principal of Samorin High School, where the language of instruction is Hungarian. It says in the petition that the two dismissals were politically motivated.

Duray: Meciar Ordered SIS To Dig Into My Past

AU1907124195 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
18 Jul 95 p 1

[CTK and TASR report: "M. Duray: They Are Snooping on Me"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Bratislava—Miklos Duray is convinced that the Slovak Information Service (SIS) has been given an order by Vladimir Meciar's government to dig into his past as of 1960 and uncover compromising information that could harm him politically. "During the negotiations on the Slovak-Hungarian basic treaty, Meciar himself issued an order that SIS stop monitoring me at this time," said the Egyutteles chairman to CTK yesterday. According to him, he personally reminded the prime minister of this on 19 June at the meeting between representatives from the HZDS [Movement for a Democratic Slovakia] and the Hungarian Coalition. "He did not say a word; he did not take exception to this at all," he emphasized. Duray bases his claims on information from material that was handed to him in a country he refused to name, adding that it was not Hungary. In Duray's opinion, the repeated publication of a "forgery" in SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA, according to which, at the end of the totalitarian regime he had allegedly supported the introduction of bilingual education, in Hungarian and Slovak, in ethnic minority schools, is also associated with SIS's activity. The HZDS public opinion department (OVM) protests strongly against the politically motivated statements by Miklos Duray that he is being kept under surveillance by SIS on the instructions of the Slovak prime minister and HZDS chairman. This reaction is contained in a statement issued by the OVM HZDS and handed to TASR yesterday. According to the statement, the OVM HZDS is authorized to

declare that Vladimir Meciar has never given SIS any instructions to carry out surveillance.

Press Views New Economic Legislation

AU1907164395

[FBIS Editorial Report] Slovak and Czech newspapers from 13 to 17 July published 400-to-1,500-word commentaries on the four important economic bills—on large-scale privatization, securities, investment companies and investment funds, and "securing the strategic interests of the state in privatization"—that the National Council of the Slovak Republic (NRSR) passed on 12 and 13 July. With the exception of the progovernment daily SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA, all newspapers assume a highly critical stand on the new economic bills, voicing the view that they will deter foreign investors, paralyze the capital market, and spell an end to the reform policies launched when Slovakia was still part of the Czechoslovak federation.

Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak on 13 July on page 3 carries a 700-word commentary by Lubomir Ftacnik entitled "The Government Coalition's Privatization Camouflage." Commenting on the passage of the amendment to the law on large-scale privatization, which replaces privatization coupons that could be exchanged for shares in privatized companies with bonds issued by the National Property Fund (FNM), Ftacnik stresses that the new model "has nothing in common with privatization" and is designed "to pave the way for the creation of political dependence, through direct sales, of the loyal and the chosen who are kissing the hands of the present government team." The damage for Slovakia as a result of the amendment is "enormous," according to Ftacnik, because "foreign investors are horrified, and it will be immensely difficult for Slovakia to regain their confidence." He fears that "we will be left with an economy starving for investments, the most important sectors of which will be administered by state bureaucrats or loyal lackeys of the coalition."

On the same page, Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak carries an 800-word commentary by Alicia Duranova entitled "Privatization Through Expropriation." The commentator believes that the "primary purpose" of the amendment to the law on large-scale privatization is to enable the so-called tried-and-tested managements to "gain cheap, interest-free resources, which they have been lacking so far, for the acquisition of decisive ownership stakes in privatized companies." According to the commentator, the new privatization concept suits the industrial lobby represented by the Association of Employers' Unions, which has "come up with the concept and has pushed it through the government and parliament."

Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech on 14 July on page 6 carries a 600-word commentary by Karol Wolf, the paper's Bratislava correspondent, entitled "Meciar Has Turned the Slovak Reform 180 Degrees." Wolf says that, with the abolition of coupon privatization, "Slovak economic reform has made an about-face and set out on a completely new course." While the past three years have seen "various deviations from the reform and attempts to change its nature," Wolf continues, "no one has dared as yet to infringe upon its structure in such a fundamental manner and, thereby, to actually liquidate it." Citing the view of "observers," Wolf says that "the entire privatization process will be under the complete control of the captains of big industry and the economic lobby. There is a general consensus that the new concept is a faithful copy of the Russian model and means the definitive departure from the so-called Czechoslovak privatization model."

Bratislava HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Slovak on 14 July on page 3 carries a 600-word commentary by Peter Visvader entitled "Bonds Instead of Coupons," which devotes attention to another aspect of the amended law on large-scale privatization—the transfer of decision-making powers from the government to the FNM, whose decisions, unlike the government's, are not subject to review by the Supreme Inspection Office. In Visvader's opinion, the FNM, whose members are selected by the government, has thereby become "a virtually uncontrollable body for disposing of what has until now been state property." In this context, he asks: "Given the fact that the FNM consists of a handful of people, is it possible to effectively counter the argument raised during the debate on the amendment by Peter Weiss, chairman of the Party of the Democratic Left, that 'privatization has been turned into a process of rewarding the faithful and compensating the naive' and to rule out the possibility of corruption?" Visvader also points out that the issuance of FNM bonds, in lieu of coupons, will not result in any change in proprietary relations, which is why he considers it inappropriate to speak about "privatization" in connection with the amendment.

Prague DENNI TELEGRAF in Czech on 14 July on page 9 carries a 900-word commentary by Peter Schutz, the paper's Kosice correspondent, entitled "Left-Wing Constructivism Pure as Wine." Schutz views the amended law on large-scale privatization as Slovakia's "first, yet extremely radical, deviation from the Czechoslovak reform scenario launched on 1 January 1991." Speaking about the consequences of the amended law, Schutz says: "Free owners of shares have been turned into creditors of the FNM, whose solvency is dubious; investment funds have been turned into expropriated beggars ripe for bankruptcy; the capital market

has been turned into a flea market, facing the prospect of competition with some kind of a secondary or parallel quasimarket for bonds; and Slovakia has become a country that is a priori untrustworthy, a country whose governments ignore commitments assumed by their predecessors and where each change of government implies the threat of a legislative revolution." According to the commentator, the replacement of coupon privatization by "bond nonprivatization" was motivated politically by the coalition's "fear and distrust of the market as such" and by its endeavor "to see into everything and to manage, administer, and control everything."

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 14 July on page 4 carries a 500-word commentary by Ivan Podstupka entitled "Change of Rules in the Course of the Game." Podstupka warns that the exclusion of small and collective investors from privatization, the transfer of the right to decide on direct sales from the government to the FNM, the retroactivity of the bill, and the fact that the rules of privatization have been changed after the "game" started will have "serious consequences" and will lead to "the loss of trust of foreign capital."

On the same page, Bratislava PRAVDA carries a 700-word commentary by Marian Lesko entitled "After the First Round." Lesko highlights provisions of the amended law on large-scale privatization that he considers unconstitutional (transfer of the government's constitutional powers to the FNM, which is not a state body, and the retroactive infringement upon the ownership rights of investment coupon holders) and voices the expectation that President Kovac will refuse to sign the law and that the final verdict will have to be issued by the Constitutional Court. Lesko considers it therefore premature to talk about the end of coupon privatization in Slovakia.

The view that the bill on "bond nonprivatization" is unconstitutional is expressed also by Alena Gottweisova in a 500-word commentary in Bratislava SME in Slovak on 14 July on page 4. Gottweisova believes that the amended law on large-scale privatization will result in a "Latin American path of development, characterized by direct personal links between political and economic power and by the concentration of power in the hands of a few clans or, as the case may be, rule by all sorts of mafias."

Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech on 14 July on page 7 carries a 400-word commentary by Andy Siegfried, the paper's Bratislava correspondent, entitled "Slovakia: Privatization Is Over, Forget It...." Siegfried labels the amended law on large-scale privatization "the Slovak legislators' most antireform verdict after November 1989," the "long-term consequences of which will be

unfathomable." The greatest losses will be caused, according to Siegfried, by the "conservation of the semisocialist economic environment" in Slovakia.

Bratislava SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA in Slovak on 15 July on page 3 carries a 700-word commentary by Viera Urbanova entitled "Soros's Money—Returning to the Old Track?" In her commentary, Urbanova rejects opposition criticism of the "courageous change to coupon privatization" enforced by the government coalition in parliament. She argues that the substitution of bonds for coupons will not slow down privatization but will speed it up; that the new method is "more just" than coupon privatization; that it provides safeguards against inflation; that it will help establish a "domestic entrepreneurial layer"; that it "closes legislative loopholes that made possible nontransparent sales of shares abroad"; and that the new method, in combination with the retention of strategic companies in state hands, "represents an important step toward the economic independence of the state." Urbanova believes that it is precisely this last effect of the amended law that is "a thorn in the side of certain forces."

Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak on 17 July on page 3 carries a 600-word commentary by Ivan Samel entitled "Bastard." Samel opens the commentary by saying: "By approving amendments to the laws on large-scale privatization and investment companies and investment funds, and by passing the law on securing the state's strategic interests in privatization, NRSR deputies have brought to life a peculiar being. Parliament has managed to combine privatization interests with ideas about the state as a wise administrator of property. The uniquely Slovak feature is that the cross-fertilization did not take the natural 'genetic' path, as almost everywhere to the east of our borders. After almost five years of more or less energetic denationalization and liberalization, the government coalition has opted for a radical surgical cut. By approving the afore-said legislative norms, it has combined a wild dingo with a lapdog. On the one hand, privatization is being carried out, and, on the other, the state is retaining its influence in these privatized companies, and not just in them. By introducing the bond method, the coalition has created ideal conditions for privatizers to acquire property cheaply and painlessly. At the same time, however, it has given the FNM the right to cancel purchase contracts before the full purchase price has been paid." The NRSR deputies' "surgical experiment" has produced a bastard, "state-controlled capitalism," Samel says in conclusion, and he doubts that "it will be able to show any signs of viability."

On the same page, Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak carries a 1,500-word commentary by Alice

Durianova entitled "The Greatest Debtors Will Be the Riches." Durianova views as the greatest beneficiaries of the new "bond privatization mechanism" privatizers of state property who owe the largest sums of money to the FNM because they will be able to purchase the bonds from citizens at the bonds' market value (which Durianova expects to be much lower than the nominal value) and to use them to pay off their debts. Commenting on the law on securing the state's strategic interests in privatization, which excludes 31 companies from privatization and subordinates another 45 companies to state control through the so-called golden share, Durianova views as "laughable" the fact that the list of strategic companies includes a stud farm and an agricultural procurement company, while it excludes Slovenska Sporitelna (Slovak Savings Bank), which controls 85 percent of all deposits, and Slovenska Pojistovna (Slovak Insurance Company), which controls 85 percent of all insurance policies. Durianova argues that all four economic laws passed by parliament last week contain "many debatable" articles, which will give extra work to the Constitutional Court and "add further black spots to the legal image of Slovakia." In this context, she draws attention to the absence of Prime Minister Meciar and Finance Minister Kozlik in the NRSR during the passage of all four economic laws (they were paying a visit to Spain) and voices the suspicion that they did not want to be "tarnished by the privatization dirt" while "retaining the support of people whom they have turned into millionaires."

HZDS Statement on Laws

AU1907130295 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
18 Jul 95 p 2

[TASR report in the "In Brief" column]

[FBIS Translated Text] At its session yesterday, the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS] Political Board highlighted the fact that laws that elucidate the work of the state administration and the processes on the capital markets have been adopted and amended in the domestic political sphere. These are, principally, the laws on privatization, the economic laws on securities, and the law on investment companies and investment funds. This information is contained in a statement released by the HZDS Political Board. It goes on to say in the statement that "within the privatization sphere, all of the aforementioned legal norms will bring a much-expected improvement in the position of Slovakia's rank-and-file citizens."

Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech on 14 July on page 6 carries a 600-word commentary by Karol Wolf, the paper's Bratislava correspondent, entitled "Meciar Has Turned the Slovak Reform 180 Degrees." Wolf says that, with the abolition of coupon privatization, "Slovak economic reform has made an about-face and set out on a completely new course." While the past three years have seen "various deviations from the reform and attempts to change its nature," Wolf continues, "no one has dared as yet to infringe upon its structure in such a fundamental manner and, thereby, to actually liquidate it." Citing the view of "observers," Wolf says that "the entire privatization process will be under the complete control of the captains of big industry and the economic lobby. There is a general consensus that the new concept is a faithful copy of the Russian model and means the definitive departure from the so-called Czechoslovak privatization model."

Bratislava HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Slovak on 14 July on page 3 carries a 600-word commentary by Peter Visvader entitled "Bonds Instead of Coupons," which devotes attention to another aspect of the amended law on large-scale privatization—the transfer of decision-making powers from the government to the FNM, whose decisions, unlike the government's, are not subject to review by the Supreme Inspection Office. In Visvader's opinion, the FNM, whose members are selected by the government, has thereby become "a virtually uncontrollable body for disposing of what has until now been state property." In this context, he asks: "Given the fact that the FNM consists of a handful of people, is it possible to effectively counter the argument raised during the debate on the amendment by Peter Weiss, chairman of the Party of the Democratic Left, that 'privatization has been turned into a process of rewarding the faithful and compensating the naive' and to rule out the possibility of corruption?" Visvader also points out that the issuance of FNM bonds, in lieu of coupons, will not result in any change in proprietary relations, which is why he considers it inappropriate to speak about "privatization" in connection with the amendment.

Prague DENNI TELEGRAF in Czech on 14 July on page 9 carries a 900-word commentary by Peter Schutz, the paper's Kosice correspondent, entitled "Left-Wing Constructivism Pure as Wine." Schutz views the amended law on large-scale privatization as Slovakia's "first, yet extremely radical, deviation from the Czechoslovak reform scenario launched on 1 January 1991." Speaking about the consequences of the amended law, Schutz says: "Free owners of shares have been turned into creditors of the FNM, whose solvency is dubious; investment funds have been turned into expropriated beggars ripe for bankruptcy; the capital market

has been turned into a flea market, facing the prospect of competition with some kind of a secondary or parallel quasimarket for bonds; and Slovakia has become a country that is a priori untrustworthy, a country whose governments ignore commitments assumed by their predecessors and where each change of government implies the threat of a legislative revolution." According to the commentator, the replacement of coupon privatization by "bond nonprivatization" was motivated politically by the coalition's "fear and distrust of the market as such" and by its endeavor "to see into everything and to manage, administer, and control everything."

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 14 July on page 4 carries a 500-word commentary by Ivan Podstupka entitled "Change of Rules in the Course of the Game." Podstupka warns that the exclusion of small and collective investors from privatization, the transfer of the right to decide on direct sales from the government to the FNM, the retroactivity of the bill, and the fact that the rules of privatization have been changed after the "game" started will have "serious consequences" and will lead to "the loss of trust of foreign capital."

On the same page, Bratislava PRAVDA carries a 700-word commentary by Marian Lesko entitled "After the First Round." Lesko highlights provisions of the amended law on large-scale privatization that he considers unconstitutional (transfer of the government's constitutional powers to the FNM, which is not a state body, and the retroactive infringement upon the ownership rights of investment coupon holders) and voices the expectation that President Kovac will refuse to sign the law and that the final verdict will have to be issued by the Constitutional Court. Lesko considers it therefore premature to talk about the end of coupon privatization in Slovakia.

The view that the bill on "bond nonprivatization" is unconstitutional is expressed also by Alena Gottweisova in a 500-word commentary in Bratislava SME in Slovak on 14 July on page 4. Gottweisova believes that the amended law on large-scale privatization will result in a "Latin American path of development, characterized by direct personal links between political and economic power and by the concentration of power in the hands of a few clans or, as the case may be, rule by all sorts of mafias."

Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech on 14 July on page 7 carries a 400-word commentary by Andy Siegfried, the paper's Bratislava correspondent, entitled "Slovakia: Privatization Is Over, Forget It...." Siegfried labels the amended law on large-scale privatization "the Slovak legislators' most antireform verdict after November 1989," the "long-term consequences of which will be

Minister Discusses Mochovce Plant Completion

AU2007112295 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
19 Jul 95 p 4

[TASR report: "V. Dlouhy on the Completion of Mochovce"]

[FBIS Translated Text] If in the completion of the Mochovce nuclear power plant the Slovak Government accepts cooperation with mainly Czech firms, the Czech side will not object. Nevertheless, "under no circumstances do we anticipate the Czech Government's providing any guarantees for financing the completion." Industry and Trade Minister Vladimir Dlouhy said this

at a news conference yesterday. There are, however, according to him, several "restrictive conditions." The Czech side wants to see the mechanism to be used so that the Czech firms will receive the amount of funds "available in Slovakia and owed to Czech firms." Furthermore, it is necessary to consider the balance of the electric power supply and demand in the Czech Republic because the payment for Mochovce is to be done by exports of power from Slovakia. "The basic form should also include guarantees of nuclear safety," Dlouhy said and added that "all of the other business will be left to the talks between Skoda Prague and any Slovak entity."

SDSZ Official Views Government's First Year
AU1907153395, Budapest UJ MAGYARORSZAG
in Hungarian 19 Jul 95 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Alajos Dornbach, chairman of the SZDSZ National Council, by David Megyeri: place and date not given: "Dornbach: Society Is Very Understanding"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In the late 1980's, the public came to know Alajos Dornbach as a lawyer and solicitor of the change of the regime. He assisted the establishment and court registration of several opposition organizations and parties. He was elected deputy chairman of parliament in the previous cycle, and now he is chairman of the National Council of the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ], the smaller governing party. Undoubtedly, his activities receive much less criticism than most of his party's leaders do from the former government parties, namely the current opposition, and this must be attributed to his diplomatic attitude representing constitutional law. In light of the opposition's serious criticism of the government's first year in office, we also asked him to evaluate the government's performance and his own party's results.

[Dornbach] As early as a year ago, we already emphasized that the fact that our economic policy concept was very similar to the plans of the Hungarian Socialist Party's [MSZP] reform economists was the decisive basis for the coalition agreement. Naturally, we had and still have differences between the two parties' programs, in spite of the rather detailed coalition agreement. However, this is natural, this is the same everywhere in the world. As for the opposition's criticisms, the same people who claim that the SZDSZ has given up its identity and its original program are accusing the SZDSZ of forcing its own ideas on the MSZP. An intention to incite the two parties' voters and members against the leadership lies mostly behind these two contradictory statements. I do not at all consider this to be reproachable because this fits in with European practice; however, the country is in a very serious situation, and these actions do not necessarily serve the nation's interests.

[Megyeri] The opposition mainly disapproves of the level and direction of the economic restrictive measures....

[Dornbach] This is a sadly strict economic policy. Competent economists have for 20 years been urging the reform of state administration and the restructuring of social spending. The state administration deficit cannot be increased anymore because everyone has to realize that the budget cannot spend any more on welfare than what it collects. Neither the Nemeth, nor the Antall

and Boross governments had the courage to take the unpopular measures and, although they recognized the necessity, only [Finance Minister] Lajos Bokros took the historic step. I am not saying that certain sections of the package cannot be professionally criticized, but if it had not been taken then insolvency would have brought much stricter welfare restrictions.

[Megyeri] The coalition is also often accused of belatedness, and the restriction of economic growth is also considered to be harmful.

[Dornbach] We must take into consideration that the MSZP's reluctance toward the restrictive measures was understandable because it is almost an anachronistic paradox that these economic measures are implemented by a socialist government. Social interest coordination was also stalled because such issues are not decided by referendums anywhere in the world. This is an economic debate in which even Harvard University professor Janos Kornai recently said that, although he is in favor of restriction combined with growth, he revised his previous views a few months ago and now believes that, in the current situation, the primary goals are to reduce the budget deficit and the foreign trade balance deficit.

[Megyeri] Nevertheless, our indebtedness increased more in a year than in the previous four years....

[Dornbach] It is not expedient to always point the finger at the previous government but, if you excuse me, the effects of the previous government's activities did not end in June 1994. The operations of the previous governments determine the current processes. In light of the Constitutional Court's decision, it would be much more beneficial to speed up the process of six-party constitutional legislation to achieve unequivocal government decisions and, at the same time, opportunity could be created for serious processional debates where, rather than expressing strong emotions, the discussions would be aimed at finding common solutions. I note that if the opposition was wise then, rather than firing at all governmental proposals, it would promote them, because it should be happy that someone else is performing the unpopular tasks.

[Megyeri] Opposition politicians and many professional and interest protection organizations are also saying that economic laws and public laws have not been made, privatization has been stopped, and this inaction caused the ensuing haste.

[Dornbach] It is true that differences did exist within the coalition as regards the methods of privatization. However, rather than a fight for positions, this was the consequence of the fact that we liberals always want to

limit the state's role. It must also be realized that a large section of the most desirable state assets were privatized in the previous cycle, and that the western economic upswing is also being delayed; therefore, investors' interest in our region has also been reduced. A vast number of economic and other laws have been amended, and important laws have been made, for example, the undeservedly ignored law on public purchases which can bring savings in the range of 100 billion forints for the state treasury. The opposition is also very quiet about the unprecedented generous gesture that the coalition ceded its legal right to amend—in possession of the government majority—the constitution whenever it wishes. This indeed is a snappy answer to the accusation that we wanted to create some kind of constitutional dictatorship. The same way, they do not try to emphasize that former finance minister Ivan Szabo did not hasten to publicize the 1993 current account balance deficit, and we were only able to learn about it at the end of the summer. It is also unknown to the public that severance payments amounting to millions of forints resulted from the fixed term managerial contracts which were introduced by the previous government.

[Megyeri] Will the two-party talks in the Cultural Ministry with the television's leadership and professional organizations stand the test of constitutionality?

[Dornbach] Criticism would be justified if this replaced a law. However, only a reminder was made here on the points on which the sides disagreed. They registered the fact of interest coordination. In other words, no commitments were made.

[Megyeri] Can you see a chance for progress?

[Dornbach] If I was not an optimistic person, I would by now have left politics. I am confident that the reforms will be successful in the long run, not only as a result of the two parties' activities but also as a result of the participation of several actors of political life. Society is admirably understanding, although there is much justified bitterness and criticism. I have participated in some 60 public forums and events and I encountered very little bad feeling, in spite of the complaints—much less than in politics.

Known Oil Reserves To Last Another 10 Years

AU1907141495 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG
in Hungarian 19 Jul 95 pp 1, 5

[Correspondents' report: "Hungarian Oil Reserves To Last Another 10 Years"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The oil production licenses of the international oil companies in Hungary stirred the imagination of many people but, according to survey

results, Hungary cannot be regarded as a country of the "liquid gold." As it transpires from the mineral deposit data of the Hungarian Geological Service, the known deposits will last until the end of the first decade of the next century. Nonetheless, the still untapped oil fields do not make us an oil power.

The profitability of mineral oil and natural gas production depends on the prevailing world market prices. As long as domestic production is competitive with the imports, including the mining license costs, one should prefer to use the results of domestic exploration, Mrs. Karoly Szabo, head of the business strategy department of the Hungarian Oil and Natural Gas Corporation [MOL], told us. According to forecasts, world market prices will surely increase in the coming years. Based on these forecasts, the corporation drew up its production plan for one decade in advance.

A total of 4.8 billion cubic meters of natural gas are produced in Hungary each year, or 45-48 percent of the overall consumption. In view of rentability factors, the proportion of domestic production in the overall domestic consumption might drop to 30-40 percent, or 3.2 billion cubic meters by the turn of the century. This is expected to drop further to 2.5 billion cubic meters, or 25-30 percent by the year 2005. Domestic oil fields provide some 20-24 percent of the current oil consumption in Hungary, or 1.7 million tonnes. This will drop to 1.2 million tonnes by the turn of the century, and to 15 percent of the overall consumption. After that, it will probably drop under 10 percent in the year 2005, when Hungarian mineral oil production will be slightly less than 0.8 million tonnes. Mrs. Szabo added that the Hungarian Oil and Natural Gas Corporation obtained licenses in the CIS countries, Tunisia, and Algeria, and these licenses will probably be followed by others, so there will be no problems in the supply of mineral oil products at all.

Four conglomerates received mineral oil exploration licenses from the Hungarian Government. Because of the change at the top of the Industry Ministry, the U.S. firms in question have not yet signed contracts, but they will soon be able to do that. The contracts in question provide exploration licenses for one-tenth of Hungary's territory. (According to the mining law, the MOL has authority over 20 percent of Hungary's territory even without tenders).

According to Janos Tanacs, head of the energy research project of the State Geodesy Institute, the known amount of mineral oil that can be produced is 18.1 million tonnes, while the amount of natural gas is 97.7 billion cubic meters. According to Janos Tanacs, the amount of unexploited oil and gas trapped under Hungary's

surface makes up 30 percent of the amount of mineral oil and gas produced since the beginning of mining, namely 1936, and of the currently known fields. The oil conglomerates that see the possibility of profits in the Hungarian oil fields probably count on the aforementioned amounts. (The four firms that obtained licenses probably hope also to operate on fields which the domestic firms have already abandoned).

The Blue Star Corporation purchased mining rights in the area of Nagylengyel and Inke, the Coastal Oil and Gas Corporation near Igal, Occidental of Hungary and Mobil Erdgas-Erdoel GmbH in the area of Heves.

Promising natural gas fields were recently discovered in the area of Mogyorod, Savoly, Vizvar, and Kompoc, and mineral oil fields near Dany, Domsod, Ottomos, Mezosas, and Kisujszalas. It will be the tasks of the MOL to operate these fields.

Among the oil fields currently in operation, the ones in Algyo, Nagylengyel, and Lovaszi supplied the largest

amount of oil (the oil field in Kiskundorozsma near Nagylengyel still has considerable amounts of oil); among the natural gas fields, Algyo, Hajduszoboszo, and Pusztafoldvar are the leading ones.

According to Janos Tanacs, it is expedient to maintain production in the domestic fields in any way, because the oil deriving from domestic wells is considerably cheaper even than Russian imports. In addition, research and mining employs tens of thousands of people, most of them in Hungary's crisis regions. From this viewpoint, the licenses given to foreigners represent a positive development because, in case of a find, they will probably start production by employing Hungarian manpower. The effects of the planned privatization of the MOL are less clear; it could happen that the foreign investor will better rely on the well-tested foreign resources, and will only carry out refining and marketing in Hungary, and will gradually eliminate the mineral oil extraction in Hungary.

Zubak Denies Blockade of RRF Into Croatia

*LD1907145295 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network
in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Kresimir Zubak, president of the Presidential Council of the Croat Republic of Herzegovina and president of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, has resolutely denied at a news conference in Mostar the French allegations regarding the blockade of the so-called Rapid Reaction Force. Ivan Kristic has a report:

[Kristic] The essence of misunderstanding with commanders of the so-called Rapid Reaction Force is that they declined to accept an agreement on offer which requested that they not hinder liberation actions of the Croat Defense Council and the Muslim army. Not only did these forces arrive here before the United Nations Security Council adopted a resolution on them, they were willfully deployed on the territory of Tomislavgrad [Duvno] and carried out exercises without permission, but they behaved as colonial troops, Zubak said at a news conference in Mostar today.

We are neither a Bantustan nor a colony, and these forces are not welcome before we reach an agreement and sign documents which will define the mandate of these forces and their activities. It has been said that their task is the protection of humanitarian routes and protection of safe areas. If we take Srebrenica as an example, we can see what sort of protection they can offer. All blockades stem from the bureaucracy of the United Nations, Zubak said.

Demands RRF Task Definition

*LD1907182495 Zagreb HTV Television
in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Kresimir Zubak, president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation has made an exclusive statement for Croatian TV on the role of the Rapid Reaction Force [RRF]. Could it be at odds with Croatian and Bosnian interests in Bosnia-Herzegovina?

[Begin Zubak recording] First of all, we fear that once these forces are deployed their mandate may change at the level of the international community, i.e. the UN Security Council, and that they may be tasked with other things. Among other things, they might hinder the defensive and liberation activities of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] and the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army, something that would be at odds with our interests.

This is why we demand that an agreement be signed. Given the fact that the Rapid Reaction Force is a separate arrangement, our demand is entirely normal

and justified. We should define their status here under a separate agreement. [end recording]

Sacirbegovic: UN Can 'No Longer Stay'

*LD2007115695 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1120 GMT 20 Jul 95*

["Pool" item]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] New York, July 20 (TANJUG)—Bosnian Muslim Foreign Minister Muhamed Sacirbegovic said here Wednesday that the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) could no longer stay in Bosnia in its present framework. He said the only thing to do was to deny further hospitality to UNPROFOR.

Asked by reporters when it might happen, Sacirbegovic said "probably in a few days." He said that 40,000 UNPROFOR members had failed to fulfill their role and that it was better if they left. He said only the 4,000 of those who were prepared to carry out all tasks entrusted to them should stay in Bosnia. Sacirbegovic was evidently referring to UN peacekeepers from Islamic countries but he mentioned only Malaysia when reporters asked him to specify who he had in mind.

He said that between the option of UNPROFOR's stay in Bosnia and the exemption of the Bosnian Muslims from the arms embargo, the Muslims would prefer to see the embargo lifted.

Janvier Reportedly Exchanged Arms for Hostages

*BR2007140695 Madrid ABC in Spanish 20 Jul 95
p 31*

[Report signed "J.R.V.": "New Serb Mechanized Unit Formed With Tanks Stolen From Blue Helmets"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Tomislavgrad—UNPROFOR's [UN Protection Force] supreme commander, French General Bertrand Janvier, secretly negotiated with the Serb rebels who were holding nearly 400 Blue Helmets prisoner, and secured their release in return for allowing them to keep 50 armored vehicles and many military transports: With them they have reportedly organized a new unit posted to Sarajevo. The information was given to ABC by a senior military man with several years' service in the area—one year in UNPROFOR.

Major Taylor, UNPROFOR's military press officer in Zagreb, confirmed to ABC 5 June that the secessionists had acquired 27 armored vehicles, including six RAC [expansion unknown] light tanks, and 15 armored transports, as well as 20 armored all-purpose vehicles and many military trucks, whose number was not specified.

All this equipment, including its communication systems, had been left under this secret agreement in the hands of the Bosnian Serb attackers, who have incorporated it, setting up a new mechanized unit, into the army corps besieging Sarajevo.

To the Bosnian Government's distrust of an UNPROFOR which not only fraternizes with those who are abducting and killing but directly arms them with its own equipment, there is now added the danger to the civilian population, who will die under fire from Protection Force vehicles, even believing that they are the Protection Force.

Right now, the 450 Netherlands Blue Helmets in Potocari (Srebrenica), who, according to the latest reports which have leaked out, are negotiating whether they can at least leave with their personal weapons, seem to be no further forward.

Gen Divjak Views Army, UNPROFOR Mission

BR2007145595 Paris LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR in French 20-26 Jul 95 p 42

[Interview with General Jovan Divjak, deputy to the commander in chief of the Bosnian Army, by unidentified reporter; place and date not given: "The Most Popular Man in Sarajevo"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Passage omitted]

[LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR] Can you tell us about the Bosnian Army?

[Divjak] We often say that we have had more success than expected. But the truth must be told: Yes, we cut Serbian supply lines around Sarajevo, but we have not cut the principal lines. We succeeded in taking some hills, but there are a lot of positions which we failed to take.

We are in the 1,155th day of the siege of Sarajevo. Europe has done nothing. The Bosnian Government has tried to break the stranglehold, but since we don't have heavy weapons we cannot change the situation from a strategic point of view. With the arms we have, we can take, for instance, 10 km, but not 20 or 50. As to the Croatian Defense Council, when they say that it is helping the Bosnian Army, this is not true.

[LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR] What is your opinion about the UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR]?

[Divjak] In humanitarian terms, it has accomplished things, but in military terms, almost nothing. With all of the weapons that the Serbs have taken from the UNPROFOR, they could equip two brigades. I can understand that the UNPROFOR is not taking sides, but when the Serbs attack it, it should counterattack and use

force to protect humanitarian convoys. I know that there are a lot of French soldiers who would like to do this. But I also know that if the UNPROFOR was not there, the situation would be even more serious.

SDP: International Community Sacrificed Srebrenica

AU1907164195 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Srebrenica was sacrificed by the international community, which again showed that it was on the aggressor's side. This was said at today's news conference by the Social Democratic Party of Bosnia-Herzegovina [SDP].

The latest French proposal that the Rapid Reaction Force defend Gorazde, and that part of the road into Sarajevo be unblocked [words indistinct] of our Army's defense, SDP Presidency member Muhamed (?Adagic), stressed. This party believes that the state presidency should revise its policy of Bosnia-Herzegovina toward Great Britain, which, as it was said, is committed to the creation of Greater Serbia. [passage omitted]

UN Spokesman on Zepa, Gorazde, Dutchbat Release

BR2007112195 Hilversum Nederland-1 Television Network in Dutch 1800 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] Pending political decisions the UN troops in Bosnia are powerless. Shortly before this newscast I spoke with UN spokesman Gary Coward in Sarajevo.

[Begin recording] [Announcer, in English] Colonel Coward, Zepa is about to fall and still there is no agreement about the evacuation. Isn't this the perfect scenario for another round of ethnic cleansing?

[Coward, in English] Sadly I think, yes. There is here the possibility of ethnic cleansing being carried out. In fact it is more; it is a probability. We are likely to see in the next few days the clearance of the enclave of Zepa by the Bosnian Serbs.

[Announcer] And there are no measures taken to prevent this?

[Coward] We have maintained our presence. We have, as you know, had our peacekeepers held hostage by both parties against the use or nonuse of NATO air power, effectively blunting our use of that tool in either direction. So we have done what we can, and we will continue to maintain our presence to try and deter any further excesses by the Bosnian Serbs in terms of their treatment of the people of Zepa, but I think the fall of Zepa is fairly imminent.

[Announcer] As the political capitals are frantically negotiating on saving Gorazde, what, from the military point of view, would be the minimum they would have to come up with?

[Coward] I think it is not just the deployment which is at issue, it is also the sustainment of such a force. If we actually place into the Gorazde enclave an increased number of troops, let us say, close to a brigade, then not only have we got to endure the risk of putting them into the enclave in the first place, but we then have to sustain them for a protracted period of time. And that, too, attracts considerable risk, and it does not appear that the international community is prepared to support that.

[Announcer] Suppose London, Paris, and Washington next Friday [21 July] will come up with a compromise, will it still be in time to save Gorazde?

[Coward] It may well be, it depends on what that compromise is, what that solution is, and it may well be, and I hope it is, in time to do something that we can all agree to in the terms of Gorazde.

[Announcer] When do you expect the 309 Dutchbat soldiers to be back on safe territory? I mean, will [Bosnian Serb] General Mladic keep his word that Dutchbat can leave at the end of this week?

[Coward] I do think that is likely. It may not be exactly at the end of this week because there are likely to be a number of difficulties with arranging the transport, the fuel, and whatever the general may actually say, our experience lends us to believe that at the lower levels there is always almost inevitably difficulties getting the convoys through, getting the convoys out, in the second case. So while I believe that the spirit of his commitment is likely to be sustained, in practice, on the ground, there may be some delays. But I would not envisage it would be too long.

[Coward] I thank you very much, Colonel Coward. [end recording]

Janvier, Muratovic, Akashi View Zepa Situation

AU1907153095 Paris AFP in English
1436 GMT 19 Jul 95

[Report by Angus MacKinnon]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Brussels, July 19 (AFP)—UN troops are to be pulled out of the besieged enclave of Zepa in eastern Bosnia imminently, the commander of UN forces in the former Yugoslavia General Bernard Janvier said Wednesday. Speaking after he had briefed NATO ambassadors on the situation in eastern Bosnia, Janvier said the Ukrainian peacekeepers would retreat in

a similar fashion to the Dutch soldiers who abandoned Srebrenica last week when it was overrun by Bosnian Serb forces.

Janvier ruled out any action by the Rapid Reaction Force (RRF) to ensure the security of the Ukrainian peacekeepers, as Ukraine has requested, implying that such an action would endanger the civilian population there. "It is out of the question. We will proceed like the Dutch soldiers did at Srebrenica," he said.

Ukrainian peacekeepers in Zepa have been disarmed by Bosnian Government forces as the Bosnian Serb Army appears poised to overrun the safe haven.

Janvier's comments drew withering criticism from a Bosnian Government official in Geneva. "That is the only order from Janvier in the last two months that I know," Hasan Muratovic, minister for relations with the United Nations, told a news conference. Referring to a UN pullout from Zepa, he said "this is something that is impossible and (Janvier) knows it."

Muratovic also responded to a Serb call Wednesday for Bosnian troops in the Gorazde enclave to surrender, saying: "if they surrender, they will be killed, raped, tortured, and so on. They can decide always whether they want to be killed, have their heads cut off having surrendered, or if they want to fight. This is the only decision they have to make."

The UN special envoy to the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi acknowledged that Zepa's fall was imminent. "I'm saddened by the fall of Srebrenica and the imminent fall of Zepa," he said, adding that the United Nations had no option but to abandon the enclaves. "The UN presence has played a positive role but it is in no position to physically prevent the fall of these areas or others."

Akashi defended himself against allegations that he had done "too little, too late" in belatedly calling for a NATO air strike last week during the rout of Srebrenica. "If you knew all the circumstances leading to the decision I think you would have come to the same conclusions."

Akashi underlined that the United Nations had indicated it would take 34,000 troops to ensure the security of the safe havens but had been granted only 7,000. "We cannot do the work with insufficient resources."

According to NATO officials, Janvier warned the ambassadors that a more muscular style of peacekeeping would mean running the risk of UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] being dragged into the war.

The Rapid Reaction Force [RRF], currently being deployed by Britain and France, would not be ready for

action until August and would even then still have limited means. It would not allow the United Nations to impose its wishes in the absence of consent from the warring parties.

In a statement which cast doubt on whether the United Nations would support sending the RRF to Gorazde to head off an onslaught on the last Moslem enclave in eastern Bosnia, Janvier told the ambassadors the force should be used only when UN forces were directly attacked, not in a preemptive way.

French plans to use part of the RRF to protect Gorazde are expected to figure highly in talks in London on Friday on the international community's response to the crisis in the enclaves.

Akashi emphasised that the use of NATO airpower remained an option, but he emphasised that the Bosnian Serbs seizure of UN hostages in May had cast doubt on the usefulness of airstrikes. "While the use of airpower has not been ruled out, and must not be, each situation in which its use is contemplated must be closely examined, and the likely advantages and disadvantages carefully weighed," Akashi said.

Despite the crisis, Akashi emphasised the humanitarian work being accomplished by the United Nations throughout Bosnia and said that the peacekeepers should stay at least another winter. Neither side in the conflict genuinely wanted UNPROFOR to leave Bosnia, he told the ambassadors.

NATO Secretary General Willy Claes said Wednesday's encounter was purely an exchange of views ahead of the London talks which would decide the West's future strategy.

Fighting Nears Zepa Enclave

*AU1907184995 Paris AFP in English
1826 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sarajevo, July 19 (AFP)—Fighting around the Zepa enclave drew closer to the town itself Wednesday [19 July] strengthening Bosnian Serb claims that they had reached the outskirts, UN officials said. Ukrainian peacekeepers who have withdrawn into their main base just north of the town reported hearing "explosions and exchanges of fire" in the vicinity of the town, UN spokeswoman Major Myriam Sochacki said. "Obviously the fighting is closer than it was yesterday (Tuesday)," Sochacki said but gave no further details.

The UN spokeswoman said Bosnian Serb sources had also told UN peacekeepers they were already in the town. "The Ukrainians have heard explosions and exchanges of fire but they have not seen any BSA (Bosnian

Serb Army) troops near by their base," according to Sochacki.

Earlier, the Bosnian Serbs had called for a meeting with the local Bosnian civilian leader in a checkpoint where the Serbs surrounded a number of Ukrainian peacekeepers, Sochacki said, but did not know if it went ahead. According to UN spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Gerard Dubois, the commander of the Ukrainian peacekeepers in the threatened enclave was due to meet his Bosnian and Serb counterparts Wednesday to defuse tensions.

The Ukrainians are in "double jeopardy" facing the threat of attack from both the local Bosnian Army soldiers and the Bosnian Serb forces. The Bosnian defenders meanwhile are threatened by a Serb offensive on their enclave, a UN safe area. At 4 p.m. (1400 GMT) simultaneous meetings between Ukrainian officers and commanders of the Bosnian and Serb units around Zepa were due to be held to discuss the situation of the UN safe area.

A group of eight Ukrainian soldiers including the commanding officer of the UN contingent are trapped in a checkpoint just outside the enclave surrounded by Serb soldiers. They have been warned that if NATO warplanes act to defend the safe area they will be killed. Those Ukrainians who have retreated into their base within the Zepa enclave have been told they will be used as human shields by the Bosnian Army defenders if there is no NATO action to beat back the Serb advance.

Calling in NATO airpower is the only weapon available to the commanders of the peacekeepers in Bosnia to defend their soldiers. However, UN spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Gary Coward said the "double jeopardy" situation that the Ukrainians find themselves in would likely "have a very profound effect" on any decision to employ airpower.

Other mediation efforts to further talks on evacuating some of the civilians from the enclave, an idea mooted by Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic on Monday, have not produced results, UN officials said. In Sarajevo the chief representative of Zepa citizens appealed for the UN commander in Bosnia, Lieutenant General Rupert Smith, to go to Zepa. Becir Heljic said that following radio contact with the Zepa authorities, "they asked that (Smith) come to Zepa at noon (1000 GMT)."

Zepa, sited in a series of narrow valleys, lends itself to defence, military observers say, but they add there are limits to the resources of the Bosnian defenders whose ammunition must run out at some point.

Serbs Announce Zepa's Fall

LD1907200295 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1936 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Belgrade, 19 Jul (TANJUG)—The General Staff of the Army of the Serb Republic tonight announced that it has reached agreement with the Muslim population on the surrender of Zepa. The Information Service of the General Staff announced that at a meeting with General Mladic held at 1930 today, "Hamdija Torlak and Benjamin Kulovac, representatives of the Muslim population, accepted the conditions for the surrender."

According to a statement dispatched to TANJUG, an agreement was reached on UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) vehicles evacuating 30 wounded to Sarajevo at 1030 tomorrow. "The evacuation of the remaining people who want to leave will be carried out in the direction of Kladanj under an agreed plan beginning at 1400 with a UNPROFOR escort," the statement of the Information Service of the General Staff says in conclusion.

UN: 'Inclined To Accept' Report

AU2007080095 Paris AFP in English
0727 GMT 20 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] SARAJEVO, July 20 (AFP)—The UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) said Thursday [20 July] it could not confirm the capture of the Moslem enclave of Zepa in eastern Bosnia but added that Bosnian authorities appeared inclined to accept that it had fallen. "We have no proof of the presence of Serb soldiers in Zepa. Probably they are very close, but there is nothing to prove that they are in the town," UN spokeswoman Myriam Sochacki said here. [passage omitted]

"Through conversation with Bosnian officials it appears that the Bosnian side is inclined to accept that fact," Sochacki said.

Also Thursday, the Bosnian Government gave no official backing to evacuation plans for the Zepa population announced by the Bosnian Serbs. [passage omitted]

The fall of Srebrenica last week was marred by the massive expulsion of its Moslem population and atrocities reportedly committed by Serb forces.

UN on Proposed Evacuation

AU2007121695 Paris AFP in English
1140 GMT 20 Jul 95

[Report by Adrian Brown]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] SARAJEVO, July 20 (AFP)—Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic has asked UN peacekeepers to ensure the safety of civilians in Zepa whom the Bosnian Serbs said they will expel Thursday, a UN spokesman said. "It is our understanding that Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic appeared to accept that Zepa had in fact fallen and (he) asked UNPROFOR (United Nations Protection Force) to provide security for all the refugees (in Zepa)," Alexander Ivanko, a UN spokesman said. [passage omitted]

The spokesman said the main concern now was the safety of thousands of civilians in Zepa. "Our main concern is the safe passage of all the civilians from the enclave. We will try to monitor to the situation on the ground to the best of our ability," Ivanko said.

Bosnian Serb Army commander General Ratko Mladic faxed a message to the UN military chief Lieutenant General Rupert Smith at midnight Wednesday announcing that Zepa had surrendered.

UN officials said the Serbs had made a number of "proposals" which included a two stage evacuation of the people in the enclave and the rounding up of men between the ages of 18 and 55 years. In Zagreb, a UN spokesman said Zepa enclave has a population of about 15,000, but could not say how many people were to be evacuated. The first evacuation was a medical one of wounded to Sarajevo, the nearest government held territory to the enclave, due to depart at 10 a.m. (0800 GMT). An hour later, Ivanko said he had no confirmation this had begun. The second evacuation of "women, children and the elderly" was due to begin at 2 p.m. (1200 GMT). "General Mladic said he would provide 50 buses for this evacuation," Ivanko said. The UN spokesman in Zagreb said the women and children were to be taken to the central town of Zenica.

The arrangements follow the pattern established by the Serbs after they overran the Srebrenica safe area nine days ago on July 11. Then, in a chillingly efficient operation the Serbs bused nearly 30,000 people out of the enclave in some 100 vehicles. Reports have since emerged of arbitrary executions, the abduction of young women and girls from the buses, and abuse of severely injured in a UN camp in the enclave.

Ivanko said that UNPROFOR was "extremely concerned" over the fate of the people in Zepa "especially

in the light of reports that have been made over Srebrenica. These are vulnerable people in a very dire and tragic situation and we should do our best monitor the situation," he said. The dispatch of the small UN team of observers is an attempt to do just this. Although the team of no more than eight people has been given clearance by the Serbs to travel across Serbs held territory to reach Zepa, they are not expected to reach the town until late afternoon.

The UN spokesman expressed concern over the draft age men. "It is very disturbing that once again the Bosnian Serbs are basically rounding up men," Ivanko said. However, he admitted there was little that could be done. "I don't think we are in a position to do anything with regard to the 18-55-year-old men. We don't have the resources," he said. He added that the 79 Ukrainian peacekeepers in Zepa would try to help in the monitoring. [passage omitted]

Izetbegovic Rejects Claim

*AU2007120195 Paris AFP in English
1130 GMT 20 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sarajevo, July 20 (AFP)—Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic said Thursday [20 July] that the UN-declared safe area of Zepa had not fallen, refuting claims by the Bosnian Serbs that the town had surrendered and UN hints that he had accepted that the town was now under Serb control.

"Reports that Zepa is in the aggressor's hands are incorrect. Our garrisons are held by the BH (Bosnian) Army and defense lines are almost in the same positions as they were seven days ago," a presidential communique said Thursday.

Report Termed 'Misinformation'

*AU2007112095 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina
Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 20 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Despite the intensive artillery and infantry attacks that the Serbian-Montenegrin aggressor has been continuously launching, all the positions and defense lines of Zepa are stable and are held under firm control by the courageous defenders of the region. Zepa has neither fallen, nor will it fall. The heroic resistance of the Zepa fighters of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in defending their centuries-old homes and the lives of their dearest ones has not been brought into question for a single moment.

This was the most (?precise) answer to [words indistinct] that some foreign media broadcast yesterday. At a key moment in the defense of this heroic region, by [word indistinct] claims about the apparent fall of Zepa, some world agencies and respectable television

stations have taken on themselves a drastic form of the means of propaganda and misinformation put about by the Serbo-Montenegrin aggressor. Therefore, regarding all the events on the Bosnia-Herzegovina fronts, we suggest that all well-meaning people continue to rely primarily on confirmed information issued by the Bosnia-Herzegovina media, reads an announcement from the Press Center of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Ukrainian UN Forces: Zepa Holding

*AU2007090895 Paris AFP in English
0830 GMT 20 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Sarajevo, July 20 (AFP)—Ukrainian peacekeepers holed up in their camp just to the north of the threatened town of Zepa said the enclave had not fallen, refuting a claim made by the Bosnian Serbs, a UN spokeswoman said Thursday [20 July]. "The assessment of the Ukrainian peacekeepers in Zepa is that the town has not fallen and fighting has died down," UN spokeswoman Myriam Sochacki said here.

The peacekeepers retreated into their camp when the Bosnian Serb offensive on the UN safe area started in earnest on Sunday and have not ventured out since. Sochacki said the Ukrainians made their assessment based on what they could see from the confines of their camp. "They did not go on patrols to assess the situation but we have no proof of the presence of Serb soldiers in Zepa. Probably they are very close, but there is nothing to prove that they are in the town," Sochacki said. [passage omitted]

The fall of Srebrenica last week saw the expulsion en masse of its population and the capture of several hundred men. These draft age males remain unaccounted amid reports of Serb atrocities against the Moslem population and soldiers who fled the enclave as it fell.

Zepa Defense 'Under Control'

*LD2007102995 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina
Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 20 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Despite intensive artillery and infantry attacks that the Serb-Montenegrin aggressor has been carrying out without interruption, all positions and defense lines in Zepa are stable and under firm control of the courageous defenders of this area. Zepa has not fallen, nor will it fall. Valiant resistance put up by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army soldiers in Zepa in the defense of their centuries-old homes and lives of their families has not been brought into question for a single moment. This is the most correct response to a series of untruths broadcast by some foreign media yesterday.

In the key moment for the heroic defense of this area, some foreign agencies and prominent television stations, in the incoherent claims about the alleged fall of Zepa, have put themselves in the service of spreading propaganda and misinformation launched by the Serb-Montenegrin aggressor. Therefore, when it comes to the developments on the Bosnia-Herzegovina front, we would like to tell all people of goodwill primarily to rely on confirmed reports issued by Bosnia-Herzegovina media, says a statement by the press center of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army.

Ministry Denies Disarming, Threatening Ukrainians
AU1907200595 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Now something about the relations between the UN forces and the government of our country: In connection with the recent statements by the UN administration about the treatment of the Ukrainian Battalion in the protected zones of Zepa and Gorazde, in an official public statement, the Bosnia-Herzegovina Foreign Ministry has today completely denied all allegations about the ill-treatment of these soldiers.

The Bosnia-Herzegovina Foreign Ministry denies all the accusations about the ill-treatment of the Ukrainian Battalion, particularly those that claim that the units of this battalion in Gorazde have been disarmed and that their soldiers have been taken hostage by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Government.

The Foreign Ministry is using this opportunity to express its most bitter disappointment with the constant attempts by the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] Command in Sarajevo to manipulate the facts in order to conceal its own ineffectiveness and failure. The fact is that the relations between the local authorities and the Ukrainian units have been very poor from the first day of their deployment in Zepa and Gorazde. The reasons lie in the inadequate behavior of the Ukrainian soldiers. For that reason, the Bosnia-Herzegovina Government has lodged sharp protests with the UNPROFOR Command on several occasions, unfortunately to no avail. The Ukrainian command and their soldiers have, from the very beginning, been involved in black-marketeering, the illegal transport of people, and inappropriate contacts with the aggressor's forces, which have seriously affected their alleged neutrality.

In view of this situation, the UNPROFOR Command recently replaced [words indistinct], commander of the Ukrainian Battalion in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and two of his officers. As a consequence, the Ukrainian Battalion became part of the British Battalion so as to prevent them from getting supplies independently, which was

the source of illegal trade. Their behavior reached its lowest point over the last two months, when the UN [word indistinct] were usurped for the transport of Serb men and weapons, stresses today's statement from the Bosnia-Herzegovina Foreign Ministry.

The Foreign Ministry also recalls certain other problems connected to the behavior of these soldiers. It was noticed that a number of weapons that used to belong to the Ukrainian UNPROFOR Battalion had gone missing. Shortly afterwards, the same weapons were used in the aggressor's attacks. These were only some of the things that made the Gorazde authorities declare the presence of the Ukrainian Battalion undesirable on 30 June 1995.

The Bosnia-Herzegovina Foreign Ministry also rejects all the accusations about the disarming of the Ukrainian soldiers by the local authorities in Zepa. The Ukrainian soldiers still have their personal weapons, as well as the weapons they disabled on purpose so that no one could use them. The Ministry also condemns the act by Colonel [word indistinct], commander of the Ukrainian forces in Zepa, who deliberately deserted his unit and, together with seven soldiers, went over to the territory under the control of the Serb forces. The information made public by the UNPROFOR Command for Bosnia-Herzegovina about the blocking of the Ukrainian observer posts and the threats of their murder unless NATO air strikes are called are untrue. Colonel [word indistinct] was seen on several occasions being driven in the military vehicles of the rebel Serbs to the observer posts around Zepa. It is also true that he intended, in agreement with the rebel Serbs, to pull his men out of Zepa for security reasons, and thus leave a UN safe zone without the presence of the United Nations. This is in violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

The Foreign Ministry condemns the [words indistinct] of the Ukrainian Battalion, [word indistinct] in Gorazde, their role in the conflict in Gorazde and Zepa, and the behavior of Colonel [word indistinct], and considers this to be a serious breach of the UN neutrality in our country, says today's statement from the Bosnia-Herzegovina Foreign Ministry, and adds that the Bosnia-Herzegovina Government would demand that the UNPROFOR Command presents the facts about the amount of weapons seized by the rebel Serbs, particularly in the areas of Srebrenica, Zepa, and Gorazde.

In the statement, the Foreign Ministry also reveals some details from today's meeting between Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency President Alija Izetbegovic, and UNPROFOR commander General Smith. On that occasion, President Izetbegovic offered his apologies on behalf of the Bosnia-Herzegovina authorities for

whatever individual incident, saying that such behavior should not be interpreted as a general attitude toward UNPROFOR. President Izetbegovic also stressed that all discriminating acts by UNPROFOR or its soldiers should be eliminated since their mandate does not envisage such behavior, says today's statement by the Foreign Ministry in connection with the recent remarks and the behavior of the Ukrainian UNPROFOR Battalion in our country. This, as it is stressed, will not impair the friendly relations between Ukraine and the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Fierce Clashes Reported Near Bihac Enclave

LD1907151895 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Drvar, 19 July (TANJUG)—On the Bihac-Krupa front the 5th Corps of the Muslim army has been resorting to ferocious artillery and small arms fire in attacks on Serb villages and positions of the army of the Serb Republic. On the Grahovo-Glamoc front, Croat forces have been shelling Staretina and Koricina.

According to the information service of the Serb Army General Staff, almost all sections of the Bihac-Krupa front, from Otoka, Krupa-na-Uni, and Novi Grad to Grabez and Grmusa, have been targeted by the Muslim army's artillery and infantry.

The Serb Army command said that the Muslim side was shelling the wider area of the town of Krupa-na-Uni and that infantry attacks were mounted from Kosica and Svinjarac against Novi Grad.

On the Grabez-Grmusa plateau, northeast of Bihac, Serb troops have been responding fiercely to the Muslim army attacks.

From their positions in the Livno valley, the Croatian Army and the Croat Defense Council have been opening fire from tanks, howitzers, and mortar launchers on Staretina and Koricina.

The Muslim forces in Gorazde have been opening heavy mortar fire on Serb positions, the Serb Army General Staff said.

Army: Belgrade Sending Weapons

AU1907145095 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Jul 95

[Report by Nada al Issa from Zagreb]

[FBIS Translated Text] At about midday, the aggressor started hauling in new forces from the so-called Serb Autonomous Province of Krajina toward Bosnia. Very heavy forces in men and weapons are engaged in the offensive that started early this morning on the Bihac

front. At least 5,000 forcefully mobilized soldiers from the so-called Yugoslavia have been sent to the Bihac, Cazin, and Kladusa fronts, with the heavy support of all sorts of heavy artillery: Tanks, missiles, multiple-rocket launchers, howitzers, and so on. General Mile Mrksic, the new commander of Martić's paramilitary, trained [word indistinct] in occupied Slunj.

The so-called Yugoslavia has, so far, sent the largest contingent of heavy weapons for the current offensive on Bihac. According to military sources, as many as 50 tanks have been sent in, dozens of multiple-rocket launchers, and surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles of Russian manufacture.

Encouraged by this abundant help from Belgrade, the aggressor over the last few days did not even bother to conceal that he was preparing a new offensive on Bihac. For days, he had been hauling in heavy weapons and troops to the border with Bosnia. Yesterday, Martić's Chetniks seized a considerable amount of heavy weapons from the collection sites controlled by the UN Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia. Most of these have been taken to their strongholds on the slopes of Pljesevica, and to the Velika Kladusa front.

We have just learned the following: This morning, war criminal Fikret Abdic appealed in a panic to Milosevic, Karadzic, Martić, Arkan, and Seselj to send him as many soldiers and weapons as possible, cost what it may. He said he would pay well just to get help in his campaign of murder in the Cazin Krajina. The rockets that today killed the five children brought into Bihac hospital were paid for by war criminal Fikret Abdic. His war crimes multiply by the hour.

Serbs Gain Ground in Attack

AU1907183195 Paris AFP in English 1749 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sarajevo, July 19 (AFP)—Serb forces from Croatia and rebel Moslem forces have taken ground in a fierce coordinated offensive on government positions in the Bihac enclave, northwest Bosnia, UN officials said Wednesday [19 July]. "There have been some gains of one to two kilometers in an easterly direction along the western confrontation line," said Major Myriam Sochacki, a UN spokeswoman.

Serb forces pushed against government defences in the area of a road leading to Coralici, an important town to the north of the enclave's main population centre, Bihac itself, Sochacki said.

At least 1,000 shells slammed into government-held areas along the northern and western front lines in the first four hours of Wednesday morning, but fighting

calmed later in the day. "Heavy fighting broke out at 3:00 a.m. (0100 GMT) this morning and we believe that Abdic forces and RSK (Croatian Serb Army) have launched a (main) attack in the north of the enclave and a subsidiary attack to the west," Coward said.

The fighting forced UN peacekeepers to withdraw from three observation posts on the western front line though Bosnian Army 5th Corps troops then occupied two of these posts. Lieutenant Colonel Gary Coward, another UN spokesman, said the attack showed "reasonably close coordination between the two forces."

Official Bosnian radio reported the use of ground-to-ground missiles and Serb warplanes in the area, but UN officials were unable to confirm these reports. Serb jets have been used in the past as they have missiles. Several ground-to-ground missiles were fired on the enclave on Monday wounded some civilians.

The Bihac enclave is the largest government-held area under siege by Serb forces. Bosnian Serb units lie to the south and east, while Serb forces from Serb-occupied Croatia flank the enclave to the west and north. Complicating the picture are rebel Moslem groups loyal to local Moslem businessman Fikret Abdic who are allied to the Serbs in Croatia.

Fighting in this enclave has not stopped for many months. Although the various forces have encroached on the enclave from a number of directions, the Serbs have so far failed to neutralise the Bosnian Army 5th Corps, which in some areas have taken back territory lost in clashes.

Bihac town is one of five remaining UN safe areas in Bosnia since the fall last week in eastern Bosnia of Srebrenica to the Serbs. Another nearby, Zepa, is apparently about to fall. A third, also in eastern Bosnia, Gorazde, is under the same threat from the Serbs.

Sochacki said it was "premature" to make a link between Wednesday's attack with these other offensives.

Serbs Suffer Great Losses

AU2007093095 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 20 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Although the joint [Serb] aggressors have suffered great losses in manpower and equipment in the offensive on the (?Bihac) district that they started yesterday and in which they again killed and wounded children and civilians with thousands of destructive shells, today their artillery is again (?pounding) the defense lines of the 5th Army Corps and the Croatian Defense Council of the Bihac Region, as well as populated places.

Serbs Shell Hospital

AU1907205995 Paris AFP in English
1948 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Sarajevo, July 19 (AFP)—Serb forces from Croatia and rebel Moslem forces advanced on government positions in the Bihac enclave in northwestern Bosnia, raining shells on the UN-designated safe area, UN officials said Wednesday [19 July]. Serb forces from the separatist Croatian region Krajina gained ground around the pocket, and pounded at least 1,000 shells into government-held areas and Bihac town itself, officials said. [passage omitted]

Lieutenant Colonel Gary Coward, another UN spokesman, said the attack showed "reasonably close coordination" between the Krajina Serbs and rebel Moslem units loyal to renegade Bosnian leader and local businessman Fikret Abdic. [passage omitted]

Fighting calmed later Wednesday, but five people were killed when a Serb shell hit the town's hospital, Bihac Mayor Adnan Alagic told Croatian television broadcast in Zagreb. Alagic said the shelling was coming from positions held by Krajina Serbs, whose breakaway "republic" in southern Croatia curves round the Bihac pocket to the north, west, and south.

Alagic appealed to the Croatian Government in Zagreb to intervene militarily to protect the Bihac enclave. Zagreb fears that the surrender of the pocket would vitally affect Croatia's strategic interests, encouraging Croatian Serb separatists while compounding Croatia's refugee problem. A UN official in Zagreb said Croatian intervention was likely if Bosnian government forces showed signs of capitulation.

Alagic said he would not appeal to UN peacekeepers to help Bihac "because Bihac does not want to suffer the same fate as Srebrenica," the eastern enclave overrun by Serbs July 11. Wednesday's fighting in Bihac forced UN peacekeepers to withdraw from three observation posts on the western front line though Bosnian Army 5th corps troops then occupied two of the posts.

The Bihac enclave is the largest government-held area under siege by Serb forces. Bihac town is one of five remaining UN safe areas in Bosnia since the fall of Srebrenica. Another nearby, Zepa, appears poised to fall. A third, also in eastern Bosnia, Gorazde, is similarly threatened by advancing Serbs.

Sochacki said it was "premature" to make a link between Wednesday's attack with the other offensives.

French Aid Group, Civilians Blocked in Srebrenica*AU2007095995 Paris AFP in English*

0924 GMT 20 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Paris, July 20 (AFP)—A French aid team and 15 civilians are still blocked in the eastern enclave of Srebrenica more than a week after its seizure by Bosnian Serbs, a spokesman said Thursday. A doctor and nurse with the group Medecins Sans Frontieres [Doctors Without Borders—MSF] are trapped in Potocari, in the north of the enclave, along with civilians including three children, two elderly people, and a group of MSF local Bosnian workers.

They are awaiting authorization from Serb officials in Pale and Belgrade Papers to be evacuated, the spokesman said, calling for this to be effected quickly and in safe conditions. Potocari was the site of the last UN post to be seized by Bosnian Serb forces when they stormed into the UN-declare safe haven last Tuesday.

Kidnapping of Hospital Patients Reported*AU2007070195 Paris AFP in English*

0202 GMT 20 Jul 95

[Report by Nadege Puljak]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina, July 20 (AFP)—Major Marcel Wijsbroek of the Dutch United Nations peacekeeping contingent in Bosnia pointed to Mount Vis overlooking the camp holding thousands of refugees from the former Moslem enclave of Srebrenica. "The Serbs are up there," he said. "They are watching us and any time they can shell us. With all the people we have here it would be a disaster." [passage omitted]

"They can see everything we do from their observation posts," Wijsbroek said. "Yesterday (Tuesday) they sent a shell into central Tuzla and two civilians were killed." [passage omitted]

While insisting that the peacekeepers are impartial, refusing to take sides, Wijsbroek was bitter about the powerlessness of his Dutch colleagues based in Srebrenica when the Bosnian Serbs attacked the enclave and took 55 of them prisoner. "We did what we could and it was a miracle that none of our men were injured, but of course I feel frustrated," he said. "Our men had to leave behind their equipment, uniforms, and weapons, and the Serbs stole them all."

Refugees recounted how they had been deceived by Bosnian Serbs who appeared wearing UN uniforms. "Imagine how they felt when they got here and found us wearing the same," Wijsbroek said.

The remaining 308 Dutch troops in Srebrenica are holed up in their camp at Potocari waiting to be evacuated. Asked if they were prisoners, Wijsbroek said, "Call it what you like, but they are surrounded and they can not go out." [passage omitted]

Wijsbroek indicated deep suspicion and mistrust of the Bosnian Serbs. "Yesterday we had the authorisation to evacuate the last 93 patients from Srebrenica hospital," he said. "But on the way the Serbs took seven of them, and only 86 arrived in Tuzla."

Wijsbroek expressed fears that any further UN action to defend the remaining enclaves could lead to Serb reprisals against the Dutch still in Srebrenica. And he added that, when they were released, the Dutch soldiers would require psychological help. "They are only young, and they have seen some horrible things," he said.

Official: 1,500 Men 'Liquidated'*AU2007091695 Paris AFP in English*

0908 GMT 20 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina, July 20 (AFP)—About 8,000 people from Srebrenica, mostly men, are still missing 10 days after the eastern Moslem enclave fell to Serb forces, Bosnian official Semsudin Hasanbegovic said Thursday [20 July].

He said at least 3,000 men were still held by the Serbs in camps and another "1,500 men from Srebrenica had already been liquidated by Serb forces."

About 29,500 Srebrenica refugees had flocked to the region of Tuzla, a Bosnian Government stronghold, since July 12 and have been housed in schools and other buildings quickly transformed into make-shift shelters, Hasanbegovic said.

Some 6,400 refugees among the first arrivals are still living in tents set up on the Dubrave-Tulza air base controlled by the Nordic battalion of the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

Hasanbegovic, a Tuzla official who heads a government crisis team set up after Srebrenica fell to the Serbs, estimates about 3,000 men are still held by Serbs in camps in Konjevic Polje, Kravica, Bratunac, and Batkovići.

Of the 15,000 men considered to be of fighting age when Serbs captured the enclave on July 11 and who fled into nearby hills to try to flee across Serb lines to reach government-held territory, only about 6,000 have been accounted for in Tuzla, he said.

Tuzla, a big industrial center with 130,000 residents before the war, has seen some 150,000 refugees pass

through the town since the conflict in former Yugoslavia broke down in April 1992. The city already shelters some 40,000 of these who stayed on, not counting those newly arriving from the Serb advance in eastern Bosnia where they have vowed to purge the region of its remaining Moslem enclaves.

Tuzla Mayor Selim Beslagic said the wave of refugees fleeing Srebrenica, who have carried reports of Serb atrocities which UN agencies have vowed to investigate, is the largest yet to hit the city in such a short, two-to-three day period.

Army: Gorazde Defenses 'Firmly Under Control'

AU1907190095 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 19 Jul 95

[Report by Mustafa Kurtovic from Gorazde]

[FBIS Translated Text] The 82-mm mortars in [word indistinct] have been shelling Vitkovici. From the area of (?Kolovare), Karadzic's murderers have been sniping throughout the day at the villages of [words indistinct]. M-84 machine guns from Kamenjace have been firing at the defense lines in (?Prosjeck) and Borovi.

At 1530 [1330 GMT], the Chetniks directed their artillery fire at the town center. [Words indistinct] two civilians suffered serious injuries.

The information from the Command of the 81st Division is that the situation in the military units and the morale are at a high level, and that all the newly reached positions are firmly under control.

Rebel Muslim Troops Claim Land Gains in West

LD2007091295 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0821 GMT 20 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Drvar, 20 Jul (TANJUG)—The Velika Kladusa-based Velkaton Radio said today that units of the People's Defense of Western Bosnia [Abdic's rebel Muslim troops] over the past 24 hours have liberated 50 square km of territory, up until now controlled by the 5th Corps loyal to Alija Izetbegovic.

Speaking on Velkaton radio, western Bosnia leader Fikret Abdic has sent, as he said, the last call to 5th Corps fighters to surrender arms, stop fighting against their own people, and cross to the side of "those who offer them a future."

UNHCR To Resume Aid to Bosnian Serbs

LD1207153795 Belgrade SRNA in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Banja Luka, 19 Jul (SRNA)—Vladimir Curko, the head of the UNHCR office in Banja

Luka, today said that the international humanitarian organization would deliver 130 tonnes of aid to western parts of the Serb Republic by tomorrow at the latest.

Curko told SRNA that the aid would arrive from UNHCR warehouses in Belgrade and that it would be delivered to the offices of the Serb Republic's Commission for Refugees and Humanitarian Aid in Banja Luka and Petrovac.

He added that the UNHCR "will not be able to even come near to delivering the planned monthly amount of 2,000 tonnes" because the authorities of the Republic of Croatia had banned convoys from Zagreb to Banja Luka.

"Our goal is to open the Zagreb-Banja Luka road through negotiations, and when that happens I believe that we will increase the amount of aid delivered to this part of the Serb Republic considerably," Curko said.

He added that between 500 and 600 tonnes of aid would be delivered to the Banja Luka area by the end of July and that in the coming months the UNHCR would do everything "in order to implement the plan."

TANJUG: Karadzic Offers Sarajevo, Gorazde Trade

LD2007102295 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1012 GMT 20 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belgrade, July 29 (TANJUG)—Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic has proposed an exchange of Serb-controlled parts of Sarajevo for the Muslim-held Gorazde as part of a peace deal, REUTERS reported Thursday.

In an interview with the Washington television stations WETA, which is to be broadcast Friday, Karadzic said that the Bosnian Muslims "do not need this enclave (Gorazde) except to make it more difficult for us...."

He proposed that the Bosnian Muslim government trade Gorazde for parts of Sarajevo, which would "give them exit to central Bosnia."

He said that Sarajevo must be split into "two neighboring cities," one for Bosnian Serbs and one for Muslims.

According to a transcript of the interview released by WETA on Wednesday, Karadzic said that "if the international community is ready to end this war, we can end it in a few weeks."

However, he demanded that the Bosnian Serbs keep 56 percent of the Bosnian territory, compared to the 49 percent offered in the Contact Group peace plan for Bosnia.

Karadzic also insisted that the Bosnian Serbs be allowed to have their own state because "Bosnia" does not exist.

SPO Deputy: Secret Karadzic-Izetbegovic Accord

*LD1807205895 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 18 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG)—Tomislav Jeremic, a federal deputy of the Serb Renewal Movement [SPO], claimed today that there is a secret agreement on reciprocal conquest of territory in Bosnia between Radovan Karadzic and Alija Izetbegovic. "There is a secret agreement on staged offensives in which the Serbs would capture certain Muslim areas and the Muslims would capture Serb territories," Jeremic told an SPO press conference.

He said that, under the secret Karadzic-Izetbegovic agreement, after the fall of all Muslim enclaves in

eastern Bosnia the Muslims would launch "a surprise and fierce offensive" and capture Ozren, or most of it, as well as parts of Serb Sarajevo.

Jeremic went on to say that after this and after tens of thousands of people had become casualties or expellees, it would be announced that all sides in Bosnia accept the Contact Group plan as a basis for negotiations. "Is it not possible to conduct this bartering at the negotiating table, without blood and the suffering of tens of thousands of people?" Jeremic asked.

According to him, the international community is not weak nor is it confused by what is happening but "it seems that it is firmly stuck in this trade with 'humanitarian ethnic cleansing.'" [passage omitted]

Authorities Refuse Entry to RRF From Bosnia

*LD1907191295 Paris TF-1 Television Network
in French 1800 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] We have just heard that hundreds of members of the Rapid Reaction Force [RRF] are currently blocked at the border between Croatia and Bosnia by the Croatian authorities, which won't let them in.

UN's Gunnes: Croatian Troops Cross Into Bosnia

*LD1907192395 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1829 GMT 19 Jul 95*

["Pool" item]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zagreb, July 19, (TANJUG)—The spokesman of the UN peacekeepers Christopher Gunnes Wednesday [19 July] confirmed on the basis of reports by UN observers that Croatian Army units were crossing into Bosnia.

About 1,600 Croatian troops entered Bosnia via Kamen-sko, south of Livno, over the past week, Gunnes said at his regular press briefing at UNPROFOR [UN Protec-tion Force] headquarters in Zagreb.

A group of 280 Croatian troops entered western Bosnia through the Kamensko crossing on Wednesday only, Gunnes said.

The Zagreb authorities have already announced that Croatia would openly intervene in case of fighting around Bihac, the Muslim safe area in western Bosnia, explaining that if Bihac were in danger, the balance would tip and Croatia's interests would be threatened.

Gunnes also said that the situation around Osijek (in the zone of separation between Croatia and the Republic of Serb Krajina—Sector East) was also tense. UN observers have seen about 280 Croatian soldiers and 200 members of Krajina army, he said.

Tension also grows following Croatia's announcement that its army would hold exercises using live ammunition near Ogulin and Karlovci, south of Zagreb. This explains the intensified troop concentration in that area near the lines of separation between the Croatian Army and Krajina forces, Gunnes said.

In western Bosnia, Muslim forces have been opening heavy artillery and infantry fire on Serb villages and positions at the Bihac-Krupa frontline, and Croatian artillery has been firing on Serb villages at the Grahovo-Glamoc frontline, the Bosnian Serb Army command press service reports.

The joint forces of Bosnian Croats and regular Croatian Army have been pounding Staretina and Koricina from

Livanjsko Polje, using tanks, howitzers and mortars, the same sources said.

At the Grabes-Grmush plateau above Bihac, Serb troops are strongly returning the attacks by Muslim forces, the sources said.

Muslim forces in Gorazde, eastern Muslim enclave, have been firing from mortars on Serb positions, the sources added.

Serbs Shell Polish UN Outpost Near Border

*LD1907143895 Warsaw Polskie Radio First Program
Network in Polish 1300 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A Polish outpost in Bogovolja, near the border between Bosnia and Krajina, which had been shelled by the Serbs, was evacuated by the UN command. None of the Polish soldiers was injured.

The Polish outpost was not liquidated. The Poles were withdrawn until the situation in the area becomes quieter.

Granic Says Belgrade Behind Srebrenica Seizure

*AU1907134295 Zagreb VECERNJI LIST
in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jul 95 pp 10-11*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Mate Granic by Branko Tudjen; place and date not given: "We Were Not Surprised by Srebrenica"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mate Granic (48) has been a deputy prime minister of the Croatian Government since 3 August 1991 and also the Croatian foreign minister since 1 June 1993. He has directly participated in all the important diplomatic and political activities over the last two years. He is highly regarded and respected. He is dedicated to his job in these days when events are unfolding at a fast rate.

[Tudjen] There are attempts in the international media to impose the thesis, as can be seen in the behavior of certain great powers, that Croatia is about to start a military operation to liberate its occupied territories. This is presented in a negative light. Britain has expressed it through a diplomatic protest and Russia through the UN Security Council. What is true in all this? Why are they doing this?

[Granic] During the UNCRO [UN Confidence Restora-tion Operation in Croatia] mandate, Croatia does not intend to start a military operation to establish its authority over the occupied territories and it has clearly stated this to the main international powers. The in-ternational community is, however, aware of Croatia's military strength and the resolve of its authorities to do this if and when it suits Croatia's interests, or if we

are forced to do so. The current "alarm" went off, because of the normal rotation of military units in the field and because of a minor exercise. I would say that the United Nations is partially responsible too, for considering a routine rotation of military troops as an attempt to start a military operation. The more important question, however, is why the international community is doing this. It wants a global solution to the problem of southeastern Europe. Various strategic interests of large countries such as Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and the United States are involved here. Still, there is a basic concept, in which the dominant formula is the connection of the Muslim identity with the Croatian on the one hand, and the Serbian on the other: The solution should be reached through peaceful reintegration in Croatia and through Contact Group proposals in Bosnia-Herzegovina with a relatively clear-cut strategic division between these two identities. The international community is developing alternative options, too. One of these options is the creation of a third Yugoslavia, in the form of a union, federation, or confederation, which it is using as a mechanism of pressure against Croatia. The main international powers now think that a Croatian military operation would destroy their concept. Apart from that, some countries have partial interests into which a powerful and fully reintegrated Croatia does not fit before the final solution is reached. We have to bear all these things in mind. [passage omitted]

There is the possibility of the UN troops being withdrawn. This is a realistic possibility. It is clear, however, that they are here not only to establish peace and provide humanitarian aid, but also to achieve certain geostrategic interests. The UN failure in Srebrenica did not surprise us. We have reacted fiercely to what has been yet another international silence in the face of new Serbian aggression. This is the continuation of Vukovar, Sarajevo, Dubrovnik, and Bihać. It is not to be ruled out that this is part of the general strategy in the search for the solution to the problem in this area. We must be aware of this. How can we otherwise interpret the fact that the most powerful air force in the world started its operations only after Srebrenica fell?

[Tudjen] What would happen if the UN forces withdrew?

[Granic] If the UN forces withdrew, this would certainly mean a continuation of the war, especially in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but the war could just as well spill over into Croatia too. This would require firm links between the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia.

[Tudjen] How will, in your opinion, events in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina unfold over the next months?

What are the prospects for Croatian-Muslim relations? President Izetbegovic will soon be coming to Brijuni with his delegation.

[Granic] This is true. It is expected that President Izetbegovic, Mr. Silajdzic, who is prime minister of both the Republic and the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Foreign Minister Sacirbegovic, and the military leadership will soon be meeting with President Tudjman and the Croatian leadership. The entire Bosnian Croat leadership, from Kresimir Zubak, the president of the Federation, to the Croatian Defense Council military leadership will be present, too. This is yet further confirmation of the importance of the Washington Agreement and the strong connections between the Croats and Muslims.

As far as Croatia is concerned, we shall insist on the fulfillment of the UNCRO mandate. We shall also insist that all stipulations of the economic agreement are applied again, especially the reopening of the oil pipeline and the railroad between Zagreb, Knin, and Split. President Tudjman has proposed that the railroad should be under UNCRO and EU supervision. Through talks with Mr. Carl Bildt, all the international powers, and UN officials, we shall be doing our best to have the mandate fulfilled. On this basis, we would be immediately ready for negotiations with the Croatian Serbs in the occupied territories, apart from Martić.

Apart from that, we shall be following events in Bosnia-Herzegovina intensively, as well as all the European integration going on in this period and the process of Croatia's European integration.

On the other hand, the events in Bosnia-Herzegovina show that the whole thing is not only about some "particular" strategic interests and aspirations of the Bosnian Serbs, but that Belgrade stands behind the whole thing, both in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, and that this can have a considerable influence on all these processes, so we shall have to pay attention to this, too.

Serbia still wants to implement the idea of a greater Serbia and the great powers have different attitudes to the final strategic structure of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The best answer to these often inconsistent policies is the strengthening of the Federation on the basis of the Washington Agreement and the establishment of powerful military, political, and economic connections between the Federation and the Republic of Croatia. Only in this way will it be possible completely to protect the interests of the Muslim and Croatian population in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the interests of Croatia. This is the reason for the forthcoming meeting, in which the dominant topic will be the strengthening of these ties.

[Tudjen] What is the real function of the British and French Rapid Reaction Force? To what extent does it affect Croatia? Some are saying that this force will completely disable the Croats in both Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina and that it is coming as a kind of guardian for the Croatian people and their own state. There are even articles in the Croatian press claiming that is connected with official Croatian policy.

[Granic] As far as the Rapid Reaction Force is concerned, Croatia welcomes its arrival if it helps implement the Contact Group plan, if it contributes to the opening of humanitarian corridors, and, clearly, if it protects the UN peacekeeping forces. It is well known who is holding Sarajevo under siege. Any other activity by this force would worsen the strategic interests of the Croatian and Muslim population. Croatia will not allow any activity on its territory unless an agreement is made about this. It will especially not allow Croatian interests to be jeopardized. Belgrade wants the Rapid Reaction Force to undertake actions to prevent the achievement of Croatia's strategic interests. We shall, therefore, be following their activities very carefully in both Bosnia-Herzegovina and possibly in Croatia. We shall decisively oppose every action that exceeds the defined framework. [passage omitted]

[Tudjen] Within the cowardice that the world has shown toward the Serb aggression in the former Yugoslavia there are also ideas appearing about the restoration of the former state. What do you think is behind this?

[Granic] It is true that this idea exists as an alternative. I would not say, however, that it is dominant. It is not supported by any great power as official policy, but it can be heard from individuals and even influential groups. It has especially been present lately, just in case a final solution on the basis of the balance of strategic interests cannot be reached. It is being publicly denied by everybody, but it certainly exists on the level of the special services, of analysts, and of certain political groups that support it. It suits Belgrade, with the line supported by Mirjana Markovic, especially over the last six months. There is support for the idea in Croatia too, including among individuals, groups, and certain political parties. We must decisively oppose the idea, as well as any attempt to establish an association with Belgrade, regardless of whether it is political or economic. We want mutual recognition and we want relations to normalize. We want normalization, however, only if it is based on mutual recognition and on recognition among other neighbors too, not forgetting everything that has happened. As a European country that wants to participate in European integration, it is only logical that we cannot interrupt transport and communications. We would like to have Serbia in future

as a neighboring country integrated in Europe, because in that case we could be sure of peace within our borders.

[Tudjen] Are there secret negotiations between Milosevic and yourself or any other Croatian officials? What do you think he wants? Many people still think that he has still not given up the project of a greater Serbia and that all those affected by this idea will be faced with strong temptations.

[Granic] Nobody in the Republic of Croatia is currently negotiating with Belgrade, either covertly or publicly. There are certain mediators who are trying to organize such negotiations. It is completely clear that Milosevic is playing a well-known card now: First, he wants to reach a solution to the problem in Bosnia-Herzegovina in order to achieve the removal of the sanctions and after that, from these positions, he could be ready to negotiate with Croatia. After his negotiations with the Contact Group failed, in which he required much more than the international community was ready to offer, although in our opinion the international community itself went too far, as we clearly and decisively stated, Milosevic is now trying to exert new pressure on the international community. It is obvious that Srebrenica and Zepa are all part of that pressure.

[Tudjen] Is there a chance for any useful negotiations with the rebel Serbs in Croatia?

[Granic] As long as there is any chance for talks, Croatia will make use of it with the help of the international community. Our negotiations cannot last forever, though, because 17 percent of Croatian land is still occupied. We have seen what two days of shelling of Zagreb or Dubrovnik can mean: Half of the tourist season has effectively been destroyed. In other words, no state can develop in a normal way unless it controls its own borders. A special problem is that it is only a few kilometers between the front line and the coast road and it is no more than 14 kilometers between the Slovenian border and the front line. Croatia's general position does not allow it to tolerate the terror of a certain group of people in the long run. I say a certain group of people, because it must be mentioned that there are 170,000 to 175,000 Serbs in the occupied territories. This means that more than 100,000 Serbs have left the occupied territories, not because of the Croatian authorities, but because they were exposed to the terror of the existing illegal Serbian rule in those areas. They left these areas because there is no industry there; according to information from international humanitarian organizations, 77 percent of those working are employed with the UN Protection Force and the International Red Cross. Mikelic has

admitted himself that employment is below 9 percent. Apart from that, human rights are not respected, there is no quality of life, they have practically returned to the Middle Ages, they are being forcibly mobilized, and now, after these areas have been ethnically cleansed—no more than 10,000 Croats and other non-Serbs live there, all of them old people—they are also being mercilessly robbed. Croatia must also think of its refugees. That is why we cannot wait for ever. We cannot wait for economic, political, social, and other reasons. We have been explicit about this in the talks with the international community. Still, we shall use every opportunity for successful negotiations, because we do not want Croatia to be accused of breaking off the peace process in the region.

I think that President Tudjman has clearly told Mr. Bildt that Croatia will try to resume the negotiations as long as the UNCRO mandate is in effect, but he has also told him that no one is morally entitled to forbid Croatia to solve the problem of its occupied territories itself after that. [passage omitted]

FRY Envoy: FRY Has 'No Territorial Claims'

*LD1907162395 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1429 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zagreb, July 19 (TANJUG)—Head of the Yugoslav office in Zagreb Veljko Knezevic has said that Yugoslavia has no territorial claims to any of its neighbors and that it would accept and respect an agreement reached between the Serb Krajina and Zagreb.

In an unauthorized interview published by the Zagreb paper PANORAMA on Wednesday, Knezevic said that Croatia's aggression on western Slavonia had affected the overall Serb-Croat relations.

More than 3,300 Serb civilians and 1,000 soldiers were killed and about 15,000 people expelled from western Slavonia in the Croatian military offensive on the region last May.

Asked by the interviewer to comment on the use of the name "Republic of Serb Krajina" when referring to the Krajina Serbs despite the fact that "was established by the use of arms," Knezevic replied that the Republic of Serb Krajina had been formed at a time when Serbs felt endangered and in need to defend themselves.

He said that it was quite natural that they should also use arms when faced with an armed action.

The Republic of Serb Krajina was proclaimed at the end of 1991 in Serb ethnic and historical territories after Croatia unilaterally seceded from the former Yugoslav

Federation and removed Serb national rights from the Croatian Constitution.

The population of Serb Krajina twice voted in referendum in favor of independence from Zagreb, thus exerting their right to self-determination.

Serb Krajina officials insist that their state had emerged as a result of the disintegration of the former Yugoslavia.

Knezevic stressed Yugoslavia's wish that the Serbs and Croats, i.e. the Serb Krajina and Croatia, reach a just, political, and peaceful solution to their problem through dialogue and negotiations.

He rejected allegations made by the Croatian Government that there were Yugoslav Army troops in the region of Baranja in the UN-protected Sector East.

Asked whether the dispute over the Prevlaka peninsula in southern Adriatic has already been settled or will soon be on the agenda, Knezevic said that "Prevlaka is currently an internationally protected zone under UN control and it will evidently be an issue for negotiations between Yugoslavia and Croatia in the future."

Talks on the issue, however, have already begun. A delegation of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro has recently visited the Croatian resort of Cavtat and contacts have been made on a possible return visit by a Croatian delegation.

The Prevlaka peninsula was a part of the territory of the former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia but it is of exceptional strategic importance to Yugoslavia because it puts the one who controls it in the position to also control a part of the Montenegrin and Yugoslav coast.

Croatian Party of Rights 1861 Registered

*LD1907200495 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network
in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Croatian Party of Rights 1861 [Hrvatska Stranka Prava 1861] was presented by its chairman Dobrosav Paraga at a news conference in Zagreb today. He said that the party was registered yesterday.

We have always been the only opposition party in Croatia; we have survived two years of illegal activities, bans, and being outlawed. We are beginning a new life under the name of the Croatian Party of Rights 1861, Paraga said. He said the party would fight corruption, crime, and nepotism.

Serb Organizations Found Joint Association

AU1907134895 Belgrade POLITIKA
in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jul 95 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Association of Serb Organizations in Croatia To Be Founded"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Zagreb, 16 Jul—A preparatory convention for founding the association of Serb organizations in Croatia was held at the office of the Serb Prosvjeta Society in Zagreb yesterday. It was attended by the representatives of the Serb Prosvjeta Cultural Society, the Serb Democratic Forum, the Association of Serbs in Croatia, the Association of Serbs for Rijeka, and of Serbs from western Slavonia.

According to the public announcement issued, the preparatory convention passed its program orientation and statute, as well as elected a provisional leadership that will work until the association's founding convention, which is planned for the beginning of autumn.

Thus, Dr. Sinisa Tatalovic, member of the Prosvjeta Main Committee, was elected temporary chairman of the association and the deputy chairmen are Dr. Radovan Vukelic, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Serbs in Croatia, and Zoran Stankovic, chairman of the Association of Rijeka Serbs. Dr. Slobodan Uzelac, chairman of the Political Committee of the Serb Democratic Forum, was elected chairman of the association's National Council, and Mirko Skakic, Vladimir Funduk, Nikola Cetina, and Marko Popovic were elected chairmen of four councils of the association's presidium.

It was said that the association of Serb organizations in Croatia is a nongovernmental and nonparty organization which emerged from the centuries-long traditions of national organization of Serbs in Croatia and in conformity with the existing state and international legal acts that enable the free articulation of the rights of Serbs in the Republic of Croatia. One of the association's policy goals is to coordinate the work of existing Serb organizations in this Republic, as well as to coordinate local, regional, and particular interests with the whole body of the Serb people.

Veljko Knezevic, head of the FRY Bureau in Croatia, attended the preparatory convention for founding of the association of Serb organization in Croatia as a guest.

RSK: French Obstructing Work of Paris Office

LD1907170295 Belgrade SRNA in Serbo-Croatian
1539 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Belgrade, 19 Jul (SRNA)—The French authorities have lately been trying to prevent the work of the office of the Republic of Serb Krajina

in Paris, which opened on 1 July 1995 and whose president is French citizen Patrick Bario, the former UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] officer in the Republic of Serb Krajina.

In a public statement, signed by Slobodan Jarcevic, foreign-political adviser to the RSK president, it says that on 3 July the French Defense Ministry placed Bario under house arrest demanding that he renounced his work at the RSK office.

Under pressure from eminent world intellectuals, institutions, and humanitarian organizations, this decision was proclaimed null and void on 3 July, but the French Defense Ministry tried to prevent the work of the RSK office further by passing a decision to transfer the office to the small town of Givet on the French-Belgian border by 31 August.

The French Defense Ministry also warned that tougher measures would be taken against Bario if he continued to work for the RSK.

In the meantime Bario informed the RSK government and President Milan Martic that he would continue to manage the Krajina Paris office from Givet, regardless of the consequences.

RSK Speaker: Regions Offer To Support Babic

LD1907202295 Belgrade FONET in Serbo-Croatian
1748 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Knin, 19 Jul (FONET)—Rajko Lezajic, speaker of the Republic of Serb Krajina [RSK] Assembly, stated today that all political players in eastern Slavonia, Baranja, and western Srem are ready to lend support to Prime Minister Designate Milan Babic's government of national unity.

According to the ISKRA news agency, Lezajic said that consultations were held in Vukovar yesterday with Borislav Bogunovic and Djordje Damjanovic, deputy speakers of the RSK Assembly, and political players in the eastern part of Krajina, and that the session should be held as soon as possible with the agenda proposed earlier.

He said that "some misunderstandings and speculations" were removed in the consultations regarding the holding of an extraordinary session of the Assembly, which should have been held in Mirkovci on 10 July.

It has been agreed, Lezajic said, that RSK Prime Minister designate Milan Babic should again be invited to visit eastern Slavonia, Baranja, and western Srem, and hold additional consultations regarding the composition of the government of national unity.

Investigation of Anti-Semitic Sermon Begun

LD2007112695 Warsaw Polskie Radio First Program Network in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The regional prosecutor's office in Gdansk has instituted an investigation in connection with a statement by St. Brygida's Church Prelate Henryk Jankowski, included in his sermon on 11 June. Father Jankowski's offense was reported to the prosecutor's office by the Wroclaw branch of the Union of Jewish Students. The students accuse Father Jankowski of instigating nationalistic discord and offending Jewish religious and national symbols. The students describe the sermon by Father Jankowski as deplorable.

The investigation has been initiated on the basis of Article 274 of the Penal Code, which carries up to three years imprisonment for public derision.

Publication of Clinton Letter

LD2007111795 Warsaw Polskie Radio First Program Network in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Minister Andrzej Zakrzewski from the Presidential Chancellery has said that he sees no rational reasons for publishing just now a letter by President Bill Clinton [to Edgar Bronfman, leader of the World Jewish Congress] dated 5 July. In the letter, the President of the United States sharply criticizes President Walesa for a delayed reaction to the anti-Semitic sermon by Father Henryk Jankowski. Minister Zakrzewski expressed the supposition that the publication of the letter so late could be connected with a recent statement by Foreign Minister Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, who suggested that the Poles would prefer that the President of the United States come from the Republican Party:

[Begin Zakrzewski recording] If President Clinton says in the letter to Bronfman that Lech Walesa reacted too late, I want to ask why this letter was published so late. Maybe this is the reaction to Bartoszewski's statement. I see no rational reason for returning to the matter once again, after all the comments and various statements have already been made. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Krzysztof Sliwinski has rejected the suggestion that the publication of Bill Clinton's letter may be connected with the minister's statement. Krzysztof Sliwinski does not agree with this supposition.

Commentary on Statement on U.S.-Polish Relations

WS2007094395 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 20 Jul 95 p 5

[Commentary by "ZS": "After Bartoszewski's Statement: The Government Cuts Itself Off From the Minister"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The top centers of executive power have diplomatically but firmly cut themselves off from opinions expressed by the foreign minister. One may hope that this will put an end to the unpleasant incident and will not have a negative effect on relations between Warsaw and Washington, although the minister has put himself in a very uncomfortable position in future contacts with representatives of the Clinton administration.

Looking at the whole incident coolly, one cannot but notice—and this is probably most sinister of all—that Minister Bartoszewski's reasoning reflected a tendency to yield to stereotypes and black-or-white judgments, a tendency so frequently manifest in our public life. In the United States, divisions on many issues, including foreign policy, run not between the Republicans and the Democrats, but within those parties themselves. Second, the United States is not exceptional in that the opposition betrays its former ideals once it comes to power. Third, the Republican Party is strongly isolationist, among other things, in the sense that it is unwilling to aid other states, even those that are allies, in any form. It is true that the Republicans are traditionally anti-Russian. Does it really serve our interests to join NATO for the very reason that such is the stance of the United States and other Western states?

German, Polish Air Forces Agree To Cooperate

LD1907142895 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1204 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Poznan, 19 Jul—An agreement on cooperation between the Polish Fourth Air Corps and the Bundeswehr Third Air Division was signed on 19 July in Poznan by Major General Franciszek Maciola, commander of the Polish Fourth Air Corps and Major General Juergen Hoeche, Bundeswehr Division commander, in the presence of General Tadeusz Wilecki, chief of the General Staff, and General Klaus Naumann, chief of the Bundeswehr General Staff.

The agreement provides, among other things, for development of cooperation in training, including joint flights using both sides' airfields, exchange of experiences, and personal contacts between pilots. "On our

way to NATO, we should enrich our structures and principles of training by what already exists in the armies of the alliance; we also have to get to know each other better because we were in opposing systems until 1989," Gen. Maciola said.

Gen. Wilecki said that the Polish Air Force should benefit from the agreement, inasmuch as the German Air Force has been recognized as the most modern in the West and a model organization. According to him, the Fourth Air Corps has been chosen for this cooperation as the most representative of the Polish Air Forces.

Gen. Naumann stressed that the chief point of cooperation between Poland and Germany lay in better acquaintance not only of commanding officers but also of soldiers of particular units, which is important for the future of Europe and peace. "This is why I am glad this kind of partnership already exists between the Polish and German land and air forces," he said. He announced that on 16 August, an agreement on partnership between naval forces of both countries will be signed at the German naval base at Warnemuende.

"We, the Germans, have always supported Poland's attempts on the road to Europe, and—I would like to repeat this after politicians—we shall support your country in your attempts to join the European Union and NATO, if that is the wish of Poland. I hope that Polish and German soldiers will fill the partnership with life, so the people can trust each other," Gen. Naumann said. [passage omitted]

German Chief Says Polish Forces Ready for NATO

LD1907202695 Warsaw PAP in Polish
1649 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Poznan, 19 Jul. (PAP)—At today's news conference in Poznan, General Tadeusz Wilecki, Polish chief of the General Staff, and General Klaus Naumann, Bundeswehr chief of General Staff, jointly stated that, as far as technical and organizational aspects are concerned, the Polish Armed Forces are now ready to integrate into NATO. "Only a political decision is needed," Gen. Wilecki remarked.

Both generals were participating in signing an agreement on partnership cooperation between the Polish 4th Air Corps and the German 3d Air Division.

Gen. Wilecki said that Poland has been implementing military cooperation with many countries. "In the north, we are building a partnership with the Swedes, and we have been implementing bilateral cooperation with Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Ukraine, Lithuania, and Belarus. Only a few issues remain to be fine-tuned with Russia. We have signed several dozen agree-

ments involving the Polish Ministry of National Defense and its counterpart in other countries. These give us, as it were, freedom of military cooperation, which is translated into the language of specific cooperation between certain military institutions and military units in the spheres of training, education, technology, and exchanging experience," he said.

Asked what advantages cooperation with the Poles provided for the Germans, Gen. Naumann said that German pilots could become acquainted with the flight organization of their Polish colleagues as well as with their training courses, which would be a stimulus for them in mastering their own work. He believes that, on the road to NATO, the important thing is that more Polish soldiers can speak English. "This is not simple for us, either, because in NATO we have to speak English or French," he added. "As German soldiers, we would be happy to have our Polish colleagues as our partners in the treaty," Gen. Naumann said.

Covenant Fails To Agree on Primary Winner

WS2007115095 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA
in Polish 20 Jul 95 p 1

[Article by Artur Domoslawski and Wojciech Zaluska: "The Right Splits Votes in Half"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Presidential elections. "No one lost and no one won," Father Maj, patron of St. Catherine's Covenant, said yesterday on a vote for the group's presidential candidate held among members.

A day earlier, Father Maj signed a statement that Jan Olszewski won, while the St. Catherine's Covenant spokesperson announced that the winner was Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz.

The Covenant, comprising 14 rightist parties and Solidarity, is trying to field a presidential candidate. There are three hopefuls: Jan Olszewski, Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, and Leszek Moczulski.

Two Truths

Father Maj said on the "Pulse of the Day" television program yesterday that the vote was intended to sound out the preferences of the Covenant's members.

He confirmed his claims that Olszewski won the vote but added that it was possible to total the votes so as to point to the victory of Gronkiewicz-Waltz. The confusion is due to the fact that Covenant Spokesperson Teresa Skupien counted the Solidarity vote twice. "Thus Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz received the most votes."

Meanwhile, Piotr Zak, spokesman of the Solidarity National Council, told GAZETA WYBORCZA yesterday

that the trade union did not take part in the vote and will not vote in the future. "We are only observers," he added.

Olszewski: "I Am the Winner"

At a news conference held yesterday—before Father Maj made his television appearance—Olszewski announced that he was the winner. He claims that the statement issued by Father Maj on Tuesday settles the issue. The cleric reported that Olszewski got six and a half votes, Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz five and a half, and Leszek Moczulski two.

During the news conference, it was explained where the half-votes came from. Some of the Covenant members placed two names on their voting slips. The one point they were allowed to award was divided in half.

Olszewski maintains eight out of the 14 parties forming the Covenant supported him. He said he cannot imagine further cooperation with the Covenant unless the disparity between the statements issued by Father Maj and Spokesperson Teresa Skupien is explained.

Unmathematical Vote

"How do you account for the difference in the statements you and Father Maj issued?" we asked Ms. Skupien.

"There was a vote, and opinions were presented on the candidates. I would not treat it so mathematically."

"Not many lessons have been learned from the past," commented Solidarity Spokesman Piotr Zak on the confusion in the Covenant.

Right Debates Results of Covenant Ballot

WS1907131095 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA
in Polish 19 Jul 95 p 3

[Article by Artur Domoslawski and Wojciech Zaluska: "Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz or Jan Olszewski; the Right Seeks the Truth"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] *Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz received the most support in a trial vote at St. Catherine's Covenant. Jan Olszewski came in second and Leszek Moczulski third, claims Covenant Spokesperson Teresa Skupien.*

Yesterday she announced the results of a ballot held on 1 July. The Covenant is to field a joint candidate for the presidential elections.

Late last night, however, PAP reported that Prelate Jozef Maj, the Covenant's patron, informed Jan Olszewski's election committee that Olszewski received six and a

half votes in the trial ballot carried out among the Covenant's representatives.

Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz was said to receive five and a half votes and Leszek Moczulski two. The PAP reporter learned of Father Maj's statement from Zbigniew Wojciechowski, a member of Jan Olszewski's election committee. Leszek Moczulski, asked to comment for GAZETA WYBORCZA, said: "That is impossible, I know the ballot results."

Zbigniew Wrzesinski, spokesman of Jan Olszewski's election committee, as PAP reported after 2300, maintains that, according to the organizations and parties taking part in the vote, the former prime minister received eight votes of support.

Leszek Moczulski suggests that votes cast by small groupings that support Olszewski should not have the same impact as votes cast by Solidarity and the Confederation for an Independent Poland, which do not support him. [passage omitted]

Poll: SLD, UW, Solidarity Strongest Parties

WS2007101395 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA
in Polish 19 Jul 95 p 2

[Article by Renata Wrobel: "PBS Electoral Poll for RZECZPOSPOLITA: A 40-Percent Coalition"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] is the strongest party in parliament. The Freedom Union [UW] leads the opposition, but Solidarity is very close behind. There would be seven clubs in the Sejm if elections were held at the end of June of this year and if voters voted the way they declared they would in a poll carried out by the Social Research Laboratory [PBS] for RZECZPOSPOLITA.

The Coalition Breaks Even

In one month, from May to June, one of the groupings of the governing coalition, the SLD, lost support, and the other, the Polish Peasant party [PSL], gained. There is thus a balance of support for both coalition partners. They could jointly net approximately 40 percent of votes if the elections were held in mid-year.

Combined support for the SLD and the PSL was largest in November 1993, soon after the parliamentary elections (46 percent). Since then, it has always hovered between 37 and 43 percent.

Both the decline of support for the SLD and the growth in the case of the PSL are very minor—2-3 percent, within the sampling error. It is thus difficult to state at the moment whether the increase in support for the PSL is a symptom of a breakthrough in the falling trend that

began for this party when the government headed by PSL Chairman Waldemar Pawlak collapsed.

SLD supporters are mainly people with secondary education, with high incomes, employed in the public sector, occupying high positions, inhabiting medium and small cities. This group rarely includes younger age groups, students, the not very well off, or private entrepreneurs.

The PSL constituents are predominantly farmers and farm workers, the lowest income groups, and the least educated.

UW Leads Slightly

There have been months—for instance, last March—in which the number of UW supporters doubled, allowing it to outdistance all rivals except the SLD. Over a very short period, however, UW lost popularity (a drop from 20 to 15 percent from March to June), and several rivals, including Solidarity and the Union of Labor [UP], gained several percentage points. As a result, UW's second place in the parliamentary ranking is currently far less secure than it was in the spring. It is often pointed out that UW's "bad luck" began when Leszek Balcerowicz was appointed its chairman, and Jacek Kuron was fielded as the party's presidential candidate.

UW voters are relatively young, well educated, well off; they often study, work in the public sector, or run their own businesses and inhabit medium and large cities.

The Sure and Not So Sure

The elections, if they were held now, would surely be a success for Solidarity and UP. Never since the last parliamentary elections have Solidarity's results been as good as in June, although its popularity did grow visibly last summer and surged further over the past few months. The most popular explanation for that is that the trade union is attracting some of those who intend to vote for the right but are tired of the constant squabbling among rightist groupings and their inability to field a joint presidential candidate.

Supporters of Solidarity are mainly in the older age groups, with elementary education, in the low income group, housewives, unskilled workers employed in the trade sector.

Despite reports of internal conflicts, UP retains an exceptionally stable constituency. It has never had less than 8 percent of supporters, and it usually gets slightly above that figure. In June, UP supporters were mainly women, medium-income groups, employees of the public sector.

The Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] and the Non-Party Bloc in Support of Reforms [BBWR] cannot be so confident of winning seats in the Sejm. Both parties net on average support of 5 percent. Rightist coalitions and other parties have even fewer supporters and are clearly "below the line."

Voting Preferences

	Apr 95	May 95	Jun 95
	Percent		
SLD	25	30	28
UW	18	16	15
Solidarity	11	11	13
PSL	12	9	12
UP	10	10	12
KPN	6	5	5
BBWR	4	3	5

This report was based on polls carried out monthly by PBS for RZECZPOSPOLITA. The most recent one was dated 24-25 June and was carried out on a group 1,030

people representative of the adult population of Poland. Each respondent has 100 points to give to whatever party he would vote for. Those undecided could split the 100 points among several parties. Respondents also

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had the option of not voting at all. The sampling error is 2.5 percent.

Solidarity Denies Report It Will Support Walesa

WS2007115195 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA
in Polish 20 Jul 95 p 3

[Report by "ARD": "Solidarity Spokesman on Walesa"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "I have not said that Solidarity will support Walesa," we learned yesterday from Solidarity National Council Spokesman Piotr Zak. On Tuesday, PAP quoted him as saying that the trade union may support Walesa. "It is a PAP foul-up," says Zak.

"Although I did say that the union 'might support Lech Walesa,' I might just as well have said that it will support Adam Strzembosz, Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, or Jan Olszewski," Zak explained.

Walesa Spokesman: No Support for Solidary Strikes

LD1907205695 Warsaw Polskie Radio First Program
Network in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Presidential Spokesman Leszek Spalinski said that President Lech Walesa will not be involved in supporting any strike action that Solidarity has announced should the Sejm reject his veto on the Commercialization and Privatization of State Enterprises Law. Spalinski also noted that the president has no intention of influencing the activities of the union in any way.

[Begin Spalinski recording] Generally, the president does not engage himself in supporting a protest because, on the one hand, it could be said that the president wants to exert a direct influence on the union activity, and that

is not right, is it? On the other hand, the president has repeatedly stressed that, if a trade union exhausts its possibilities for negotiation and concludes that at any given moment protest action is needed and protests in the interests of the union, it has a right to do that in order to take care of its own interests and the interests of its membership as it sees fit. [end recording]

French Hold Majority Stake in RZECZPOSPOLITA

WS1907134395 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA
in Polish 19 Jul 95 p 2

[Article by "DAN": "Hersant Takes Majority Stake in Daily: The Government Will Not Get RZECZPOSPOLITA?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The RZECZPOSPOLITA State Publishing Company [PPWR] has sold a 2-percent stake in Press Publica, the publisher of RZECZPOSPOLITA, to the French press concern Hersant. The latter thus holds a majority stake of 51 percent in Press Publica.

"Some 2 percent of shares were sold to the Hersant group on 13 July," we learned yesterday from RZECZPOSPOLITA's Chief Editor Dariusz Fikus. "In exchange, Hersant guarantees further development of the paper. We did not want to announce the sale before the company informed its founding organ—Minister Marek Borowski, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers. He was not happy. We had been negotiating with Hersant for many months, but we speeded the deal up when Minister Kaczmarek launched attempts at commercializing the PPWR. All of the previous cabinets wanted a majority stake in Press Publica, even though this does not give any extra rights. There were never such problems with foreign capital."

Melescanu, Hungary's Kovacs Assess Beginning Talks

AU2007103595 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1900 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] During today's meeting between Teodor Melescanu and Hungary's Laszlo Kovacs, the two foreign ministers discussed issues pertaining to the negotiations on the basic treaty between the two countries, and also tackled overall Romanian-Hungarian relations, possible joint efforts to promote the European integration of our countries, and problems related to regional security and stability. Here are the statements of the two dignitaries, after their first round of talks today. First, Romanian Foreign Minister Teodor Melescanu:

[Begin Melescanu recording] Our discussion this afternoon was devoted to an assessment of the stage and prospects of the bilateral Romanian-Hungarian relations. We noted with satisfaction the progress registered of late in our political dialogue and in the economic, cultural, and human contact spheres. In our opinion, the frequency of our contacts and meetings prove the desire of the two countries to act to develop our bilateral relations and promote our cooperation in subregional structures, as a contribution to stability in our region, and within European and international organizations, proceeding from the common and primary interest of the two countries to jointly integrate themselves in the European and euro-atlantic structures.

We also had a first talk on the still pending stipulations and provisions of the treaty. We primarily dealt with the already famous and well-known problem of defining the European standards on this issue and Recommendation 1201, among other things. As you know, a few days ago we forwarded a proposal on this subject. I listened with great interest to the comments of Mr. Minister Kovacs and his Hungarian colleagues and I believe that today's discussion has contributed to a better and clearer defining of the areas of consensus and the still disputed points, with the hope of using the presence of the Hungarian minister and delegation to reduce the area of disagreement as much as possible and to act to find a mutually acceptable solution.

We will continue with an exchange of views on international problems, this time. Of course, we will broach subjects related to recent developments, particularly the crisis in former Yugoslavia, which affects both countries. This is one of the main topics we will tackle, but not the only one. [end Melescanu recording]

[Announcer] Here is the head of the Hungarian diplomacy, Laszlo Kovacs:

[Begin Kovacs recording in Hungarian with passage-by-passage translation into Romanian] I agreed with Mr. Minister Melescanu that the consolidation and expansion of ties is important for both countries and corresponds to the interests of both countries, including the euro-atlantic integration of the two countries. We also agreed that in recent years we have managed to make headway in many areas; however, the basic treaty has not yet been signed. We are pleased with the steady political dialogue, with the expansion of economic relations, with a number of agreements we concluded, or with the new border-crossing points, which we opened. We also agreed that we should make further progress. In this respect, I presented several concrete requirements of the Hungarian side, where we would like to see some progress. We would like to see an accord on environmental protection being signed by the two countries as soon as possible, because this is a very important thing, in the interest of both countries. We would like to reach an understanding on the mutual recognition of the university diplomas of the two countries. We would also like, if possible, to expand the consular network. In this respect, we have already advanced a concrete proposal to the Romanian side on opening new consulates and creating the institution of honorary consul. These are the fields where we think that achieving further progress would be quite important.

We suggested that we should reach agreements on transport and commodity transportation and examine the possibility of opening and modernizing new border crossing points.

Regarding the problem of the basic treaty, I looked forward to discussing this matter, because I received the proposals of the Romanian side yesterday. The letter of Mr. Minister Melescanu gave some cause for hope, but the text of the proposal has somewhat tempered these hopes. These proposals are not designed to please the partner, but rather aim at finding ways and means to achieve an understanding. The exchange of views on this subject enabled us to better understand the other side's viewpoint, particularly the limits on how far each side can go. We should now try, with the help of [word indistinct], too, to find new formulas.

We consider the further talks we will have as most important, that is the exchange of opinions on international matters, since our countries are equally affected by EU and NATO expansion, by the all-European architecture, or by the Yugoslav crisis and everything that is happening in Bosnia. This is what we will talk about tonight. [end Kovacs recording]

[Announcer] Indeed, these issues were discussed at a dinner attended by the two foreign ministers tonight.

Vacaroiu, Albania's Meksi Hold Talks

*AU1907122395 Tirana TVSH Television Network
in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Jul 95*

[Telephone report by Timo Luto from Bucharest]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] An Albanian Government delegation presided over by Prime Minister Aleksander Meksi has been continuing its visit to Romania since 17 July. Abdyl Xhaja, minister of energy and mineral resources, Industry, Trade, and Transportation Minister Albert Brojka, and Deputy Foreign Minister Arian Starova are also part of the delegation.

Yesterday morning, official talks were held between the two Albanian and Romanian delegations presided over by Prime Ministers Meksi and Vacaroiu. Both sides assessed the relations maintained so far between the two countries and expressed readiness to expand them further and strengthen them.

After agreeing to cooperate in all fields, both sides agreed to coordinate the bilateral policy to be integrated into European structures and to find reciprocal support within these structures.

The acceleration of the movement of people in both countries was another point approved by both sides.

Regarding the state of the Balkans, both prime ministers said that peaceful means should be used to calm the situation, pointing out that expanding and strengthening cooperation among the countries in the region is an important way of creating stability of peace and understanding in the Balkans.

Concluding the meeting, Prime Minister Meksi invited his Romanian counterpart to visit Albania, which Vacaroiu accepted with pleasure.

Yesterday afternoon, Prime Minister Meksi visited Bucharest and some historical institutions, while Ministers Xhaja and Brojka held a meeting with their Romanian counterparts, with whom they discussed concrete aspects of cooperation in economics and other fields. [passage omitted]

The Albanian Government delegation is to conclude its visit to Romania tomorrow with a meeting at noon with President Ion Iliescu.

Meksi Meets With Melescanu

*AU1907155695 Tirana Radio Tirana Network
in Albanian 1330 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[Telephone report by Timo Luto from Bucharest]

[FBIS Translated Text] Today, on the third and last day of the visit to Romania, Albanian Prime Minister Aleksander Meksi and the other members of the Albanian Government delegation met Romanian Foreign Minister Teodor Melescanu.

Talks between Meksi and Melescanu focused on the relations between the two countries and the situation in the region.

Regarding the war in Bosnia, Mr. Meksi stressed that Albania is extremely sensitive to this conflict due to the existence of the Albanian people in Kosovo close to this war. Meksi underlined that the Albanian Government thinks that the sanctions against Yugoslavia should continue.

Romanian Foreign Minister Melescanu considered these sanctions to be only a means of pressure against Serbia, but not the best solution.

Mr. Meksi expressed himself in favor of a unique and clear-cut stance that the Balkan countries should adopt against the war in Bosnia, and considered the stance so far maintained by Europe against Serbia to be tolerant. Meksi stressed that the recent events make it necessary for Europe to adopt an immediate and strict stance against Serbia.

Both interlocutors were of the opinion that they should have reciprocal knowledge of developments in each country and that they should coordinate policy and activity with international organizations.

Mr. Meksi then held a meeting with the chairman of the Romanian Senate, Oliviu Gherman.

Albanian and Romanian Prime Ministers Meksi and Vacaroiu and the other delegation members then met at Victoria Palace to conclude official talks. Both prime ministers expressed the same assessment of the Albanian delegation's visit and the cooperation agreement drafted by the joint commission.

The cooperation agreement, which includes many fields of reciprocal interest, was later signed by Albanian Minister of Industry, Transportation, and Trade Albert Brojka and Romanian Trade Minister Petru Crisan.

Both prime ministers Meksi and Vacaroiu then gave a news conference for reporters, in which both stressed the importance that strengthening the economic cooperation and that in other fields has for both countries.

At noon, Prime Minister Meksi and the other delegation members were received by Romanian President Ion Iliescu, who expressed his pleasure over the Albanian Government delegation's visit and the good relations existing between both countries.

President Iliescu lunched with Meksi and the other Albanian delegation members.

At this, the Albanian Government delegation concluded its visit to Romania.

Opposition Parties Critical of EU Resolution

AU1907055895 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1900 GMT 18 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Romanian political circles adopted further critical stands regarding the recent EU Parliament resolution on the protection of human and minority rights in Romania.

A fax received from the Democratic Convention of Romania [CDR] stresses that this resolution contains many inexact assessments and erroneous appraisals. The general criticism of the observation of human rights by the Bucharest Government is justified, but the examples given from the sphere of interethnic relations and the incriminated articles of the Education Bill are incorrectly chosen and wrongly used. The CDR warns of the danger that this resolution may be used to exclude Romania from the process of integration of European countries in the EU, the CDR statement signed by its president, Emil Constantinescu, reads.

After emphasizing that the resolution accuses in harsh, unsuited, and unjust terms the human rights situation in Romania, particularly the rights of the minorities, the Democratic Party [PD] notes that the fact that the resolutions authors ignore the real and solid progress registered by the Romanian society along the road of its democratization makes it harder to combat nationalistic and interethnic extremism—ROMPRES reports citing a PD communique.

The Romanian Social Democratic Party [PSDR] sent an open letter to the European Social Democratic Group within the European Parliament stating that the resolution was adopted on the basis of fragmentary and obviously tendentious information. Such an unfounded and radical resolution can have a reverse effect, since the citizens will criticize the distortions that it contains. Such a text does nothing to enhance the democratic behavior in society. On the contrary, it fuels aggressive nationalism and exacerbates extremism—ROMPRES reports citing the PSDR's open letter.

Negative Reaction From Others

AU1907081095 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 0400 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The recent resolution of the European Parliament, which mainly criticized the Law on Education in Romania and was passed at the initiative of Deputy Otto von Hapsburg, has caused lively reactions in Romanian political circles. [passage omitted]

Oliviu Gherman, president of the Senate and leader of the Social Democracy Party of Romania, will be writing to the president of the European Parliament, inviting him to Romania to convince himself on the spot about the realities prevailing in our country.

For his part, Education Minister Liviu Maior said that the recent resolution was based on total ignorance, since Romania's Law on Education fully observes the right of minorities to study in their mother tongue. [passage omitted]

The Socialist Party of Labor considers that the passing of the European Parliament's resolution violates basic rights in Romania and incites dissension within the country. [passage omitted]

Senate Head Expresses 'Sorrow'

AU1907123995 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1000 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A short while ago, our editorial board received by fax the text of a letter from the Romanian Senate to Klaus Haensch, the president of the European Parliament. The letter, which is signed by Senate President Oliviu Gherman, was approved yesterday by the Senate's Standing Bureau. It expresses sorrow and perplexity in connection with the European Parliament's recent resolution on the protection of minority and human rights in Romania.

The content of the resolution, the letter reads, has caused bewilderment among the public at large in Romania and runs counter to the integration process in the European structures. In addition, the Romanian Senate's document emphasizes that the European Parliament's resolution can be construed as gratuitous interference in the activity of the Constitutional Court, which was to rule on the constitutionality of the Law on Education at the time. This law, the letter further reads, offers all the necessary guarantees to ensure instruction in the language of the national minorities, from the preschool level up to and including high school. For the Hungarian minority, state university education in the mother tongue is guaranteed for humanities and arts studies, as well as medicine.

Finally, the letter reads—quote—the entire atmosphere created around the education issue for members of national minorities is devoid of any real support and relies on the disinformation consistently practiced by certain political circles grouped around the interests of the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania—unquote.

In conclusion, the letter invites the president of the European Parliament and other deputies to pay a fact-finding visit to Romania, so as to be able to comment authoritatively on the subjects under discussion.

UDMR Communique Approves of EU Resolution

*AU1907082095 Bucharest Radio Romania Network
in Romanian 0400 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Operational Council of the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania [UDMR] met in Cluj-Napoca yesterday to examine the situation created after the passing of the Law on Education and to discuss the proposals of the commission in charge of solving the crisis. A communique of the UDMR Press Bureau, sent to Romanian Television, points out that the UDMR body noted that, since the latest session of the Council of UDMR Representatives, no positive answers have been received from politicians in Romania to the UDMR's protests.

At the same time, the communique reads, the Council noted with satisfaction that the European Parliament has condemned in a blunt resolution, the discriminatory character of the Romanian Law on Education and the intensification of nationalism in Romania. The communique considers this decision a clear-cut confirmation of the correctness of the UDMR's stands to date.

Similarly, the communique expresses its concern that, although European integration is in the interest of the entire Romanian society, the Romanian Government is not prepared to eliminate the causes that have led to the passing of the European Parliament's resolution.

The communique mentions that the Council has decided to undertake 12 main activities in the coming period, mainly aimed at informing international forums and European governments and institutions, including the High Commissioner for Minorities of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe, on the situation created.

The communique also says that UDMR has called upon the Council of Hungarian Young People in Romania to prepare a relay for young people with its destination Strasbourg, to present the UDMR's legislative initiative on education there on the same day as a popular rally to be held in Odorheiu Secuiesc in September.

Parliament Fails To Solve Privatization Dilemmas

AU2007060395 Ljubljana SLOVENE in Slovene
15 Jul 95 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ursa Matos: "Big Words With Little Effect"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Ljubljana—After four days of arguments, persuasion, and accusations, the State Chamber yesterday finally concluded the extraordinary session devoted to the flaws in the property transformation. Despite stormy debates, the outcome was poor for the initiator of the session—the Slovene People's Party [SLS].

Namely, the State Chamber either did not pass the majority of SLS's conclusions and views or did not vote on them, maintaining that these could only be enacted by changing legislation. The ruling coalition admitted that the depletion of the social property exists, however, it was not willing to assume any responsibility for it. It showed equally little enthusiasm for proposals to at least prevent future thefts through better supervision. Speaker Jozef Skolc did not put to the vote an SLS proposal that, instead of the Accounting Court, the Agency for Payment Operations [APPNI] should supervise the work of the Privatization Agency, that is, that it should check whether the property transformation programs were approved legitimately and whether the opening balances of accounts were calculated correctly. With an overwhelming majority, they also rejected a proposal that the State Chamber takes over the management of the Development Fund instead of the government. On the other hand, the government is supposed to prevent unfair rents. As proposed by the United List of Social Democrats, the government is supposed to prepare a solution by which the tenants of commercial premises in the denationalized buildings would be given a right to be reimbursed for any investments made. They should also be guaranteed a firm renting contract and the landlords should be prevented from canceling them.

The outcome of the four day session on the problems of the Slovene property transformation is best expressed by the fact that the State Chamber, in the majority of the conclusions that it passed, did not demand anything from the government, but merely advised, proposed, or appealed.

Therefore, a possible future depletion of the social property (which in 1991 and 1992 alone reportedly amounted to 51.3 billion Slovene tolar) will be supervised and prevented only if the government keeps its promise and prepares appropriate changes of the laws. What is new is that the offenders will not be punished by fines, but by being erased from the register [of companies]. Besides, the APPNI will be allowed to carry out audits

unhindered, even from the beginning of 1993 onwards, and also in the companies that belong to the Development Fund. The legal changes are also supposed to facilitate a faster and more uniform implementation of the procedures before the administrative and the judicial authorities.

Yesterday's discussion reached boiling point on the issue whether the parliament could vote on a SLS proposal by which the APPNI would be commissioned to, in accordance with the criteria of the state audit, review the property transformation that was carried out by the Privatization Agency in the name of the state. Only a law could vest such powers on the agency and the Accounting Court would lose this function. However, Privatization State Secretary Tone Rop sharply opposed the above proposal, saying that in the majority (25) of European countries, this task was performed by accounting courts and not agencies for payment operations. Legislation Minister Lojze Janko and Speaker Jozef Skolc agreed that the parliament could not vote on the law. This was by no means the only controversial conclusion. The government had a similar opinion on the majority of other SLS conclusions, which prompted SLS President Marjan Podobnik to conclude at the end of the session: "With such an interpretation of the rules of procedure, you prevented a vote on the fundamental conclusions of the extraordinary session and, for that reason, the government coalition will be responsible for all future depletion of public property."

They also failed to vote on a SLS proposal that the APPNI should assess the appropriateness of the auditing reports that the domestic companies had forwarded to the Privatization Agency on the work of their daughter companies. These reports evidently proved sufficient for the Privatization Agency to dig out the investments of domestic companies abroad and, for that reason, the Privatization Agency has already approved their privatization programs. A proposal that the government should, within 30 days, legally justify why it branded a register of companies abroad a business secret did not amount to much either. As Finance Minister Mitja Gaspari replied, such information can only be unveiled to the public with the consensus of the companies, and it is clear that companies are not willing to give such a consensus.

Denationalization Also Under Scrutiny

To accelerate the process of the restitution of the nationalized property, the deputies proposed to the government that it immediately provide appropriate cadre reinforcements and changes that would ensure the legality of the process. The deputies did not vote on a

conclusion by a group of deputies (from the Slovene Christian Democrats and the SLS), that the government should safeguard greater restitution of the nationalized property in kind and increase the sources for the financing of the Slovene Compensations' Fund. This again, can be regulated only by law and not "an ordinary" conclusion. However, by autumn, the government must define the criteria and outline the procedures by which the incumbent state offices would examine the legality of the valid denationalization decrees that reconstitute in kind property of relatively great dimensions. These decrees might have caused the depletion of social property due to ambiguous guidelines or incorrectly performed evaluations whereby the technological or economical value of property was estimated to the detriment of the social property, especially in cases where the property was acquired by foreign citizens. The United List, which proposed this conclusion, also believes it is controversial whether the ownership of real estate, especially land, by foreign citizens is in conformity with Article 68 of the Slovene Constitution.

Most surprised of all were probably the deputies of the Slovene National Right when the State Chamber unexpectedly (this does not happen to this party often) passed all three of its conclusions. In the bills, they called on the government to prepare a detailed review of all cases where denationalization was carried out on the basis of the subsequent acquisition of citizenship by the rightful claimant. The government is also supposed to establish whether the rightful claimants received or were entitled to receive compensation by a foreign country. The government is also supposed to study an option whereby a citizen of the former SFRY [Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia] would only be granted the status of a denationalization claimant in cases when a mutuality in the acquisition of property rights exists.

Who Is "the First Fiddle" of Property Transformation?

It is interesting to observe that the parliament encountered no problems in gaining support for a conclusion pertaining to the correct evaluation of the denationalized property, while it readily allowed that the Privatization Agency should approve controversial companies' opening balances of accounts in the absence of thorough supervision (the Accounting Court, as its supervisory body, is still short of one member). Namely, the biggest scope for misuse and depletion lies precisely in the preparation of these balances of accounts, as the valuers can undervalue a company and thus allow a certain "group of clients" to acquire it for a price that is below market price. The State Chamber is evidently not willing to unveil such irregularities. It prefers to criti-

cize the SLS and the APPNI for their peculiar political flirtation and claims that Romana Logar, APPNI's director general, wants to become the first fiddle of the Slovene property transformation. This remark was made by Janez Jancar [the Liberal Democracy of Slovenia]. He imputed that Logar wants to seize the biggest portion of work in the supervision of the property transformation so that she could earn more money and raise the salaries of her inspectors.

The State Chamber passed no conclusions that would mutually link the work of individual institutions that manage and supervise the property transformation. They will continue to cooperate only as much as the legislation specifically requires from them. Andrej Rant, vice governor of the Bank of Slovenia, explained in the debate that the bank was not an investigator and, henceforth, the State Chamber could demand that bank's employees investigate all claims of the unlawful drainage of capital abroad. Finance Minister Mitja Gaspari, with a similar argument, convinced the deputies that there was no need to require the Foreign Currency Inspection Office to investigate in a timely fashion all suspected cases of unlawful drainage of capital abroad, which the APPNI has not the authority to audit. Gaspari's remark that the inspectors were already doing their job, only there were not enough of them, was rather lame as, a little later, his colleagues from the government coalition rejected a proposal to advertise for and train new foreign currency inspectors. Evidently, the number five is neither so small nor so big, but just the number that a certain political elite wishes to maintain.

Radio Transmitters Suspended To Save Energy

*AU1907165995 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network
in Slovene 1330 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] In compliance with the decision of the management of Radio and Television Slovenia to introduce saving measures and cut down on the consumption of electricity, Radio and Television Slovenia limited, that is, suspended, major medium wave radio transmitters in Domzale, Beli Kriz, and Murska Sobota. Our neighboring countries, for example Austria, made similar decisions earlier.

As all our radio programs can be received with better audibility on ultrashort waves and FM frequencies, we believe that this decision will not effect the listeners in Slovenia. Esteemed listeners, you can obtain information about the frequencies on which you can listen to our radio programs on the following telephone number (061) 313567.

Federal

Government on Croat Attack on Western Slavonia

LD1907173495 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1439 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belgrade, July 19, (TANJUG)—Croatia's aggression on western Slavonia in May this year was a flagrant violation of the Vance Plan and tantamount to an attack on the United Nations, Yugoslav Government said in its answer to a question posed by a representative of the opposition Serbian Radical Party.

Deputy Milinko Gazic wished to know why Federal Republic of Yugoslavia did not help the Republic of Serb Krajina, the Serb state in the former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, to resist Croatia's aggression.

Yugoslav Government recalled that it had most strongly condemned Croatia's act of aggression and demanded that the Security Council take all necessary measures to lay the conditions for the return home and normal life of the western Slavonia population.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has provided great help in accommodating refugees from western Slavonia, and sent considerable humanitarian aid to people who had been forced to leave that area.

In Croatia's aggression on western Slavonia, its troops killed 3,300 Serb civilians and 1,000 soldiers, and 15,000 people had to flee their homes and became refugees.

Markovic Condemns Nationalism, Views Options

AU2007090495 Podgorica MONITOR
in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jul 95 pp 13-14

[Interview with Mira Markovic, leader of the Yugoslav United Left (JUL), by Nebojsa Redzic in Podgorica; date not given: "I Do Not Talk With Nationalists"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Redzic] The Yugoslav Left has finally been presented in Podgorica too. Whose leftists are you actually, of which Yugoslavia?

[Markovic] This is the left of the present Yugoslavia.

[Redzic] Do you distinguish between the former and the present Yugoslavia?

[Markovic] The territory and the system are different.

[Redzic] It was stated at the presentation that you were going "your own way." What is your way?

[Markovic] As you heard at the presentation, our way is on the left side of the street.

[Redzic] The JUL has been experiencing media promotion lately, which is not typical of parties and move-

ments outside the parliament. How would you explain your presence in the media?

[Markovic] You should ask this question of the media that are interested in us. I can only make assumptions about why we are interesting: Let us say, first of all because we appeared at a time when all other political parties had already said everything they wanted. There is almost nothing new on the political scene in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia apart from the JUL. Secondly, we are not a political party, but, as I stressed at the presentation, we are a civilization movement, the only large-scale activity oriented to the future. We do not fight with the aim of entering parliament. We are not engaged in a political activity inappropriate for the new age. Our priority is not to criticize others, especially not individuals. We say what we support and not what we oppose. A politically responsible man must say what a society should be like in his opinion, he should not criticize those who organize it.

[Redzic] You have said that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is an indisputable fact for you. Do you, however, agree with the way in which the state came into existence?

[Markovic] I do not agree with the collapse of the former Yugoslavia and with the war. I belong to that group of people who are convinced that Yugoslavia could have survived as a community of peoples, let us say as a confederation. Even if the dissolution of the state was inevitable, this should not have ended in a war.

[Redzic] One of the basic elements in your program is the struggle against nationalism. Who are nationalists in your opinion, and what is your attitude toward Serbian nationalism, which in the view of many people caused the war in the territory of the former Yugoslavia?

[Markovic] I think that every nationalism in the former Yugoslavia contributed equally to the dissolution of the country. I decided to condemn nationalism in my own people, because I think that every honest and especially every man who is committed, every intellectual, is obliged to fight against the evil in his own people first, and then against the evil in another nation. And I think that nationalism is the biggest evil.

[Redzic] Have you ever condemned nationalism in the Socialist Party of Serbia?

[Markovic] I condemn nationalism in Serbia and I do not think it is established in political parties, families, schools.

[Redzic] If it is not indiscreet, I assume that you said the same thing to your husband, too.

[Markovic] The question is personal and thus degrades our conversation.

[Redzic] I did not mean it to be personal, but in the sense of the politics he personifies.

[Markovic] I am convinced that both of us have an equally negative attitude toward nationalism, both in general and in our own country.

[Redzic] You say that you can imagine a future reintegrated Yugoslavia as a state of equal nations that will live in it or want to live in it. Is this possible after everything that has happened?

[Markovic] I hope that we shall live together after all. Civil wars have occurred very often, even within a nation, and these nations did not split afterward. If a nation is able to make peace with itself after a war, why should the Yugoslav peoples not be able to do the same thing? Naturally, I do not think that this will happen soon, or that it will be easy and I do not at all think that these wounds will be forgotten, but we do not have any other choice.

[Redzic] You have said that you condemn all nationalists. Has this been your opinion since the beginning of this crisis, since the time when, for example, Radovan Karadzic, Milan Babic, and others closely cooperated with the SPS [Socialist Party of Serbia]?

[Markovic] You are not well informed about me. I was the first one and, for a certain period of time, the only one who said that a horrible, primitive, Chetnik nationalism was being born in Bosnian politics, personified in Radovan Karadzic.

[Redzic] Do you think so today too?

[Markovic] Especially today. I have the same opinion today as in 1991.

[Redzic] Still, although it is stated in your program that you oppose ideological divisions, it seems that you underline them.

[Markovic] You have not read the program carefully. We shall continuously have a positive attitude toward all left-leaning and democratic parties. We shall not have any contacts and we shall condemn those political movements, parties and individuals who spread nationalist hatred and provoke the fascist intolerance toward other peoples. We disagree with the primitive nationalism and fascism that has reached us. These are not ideological differences. They are related to humanity, to civilization.

[Redzic] Who must in your opinion, apart from nationalists, be blamed for the war? Can you personalize the guilt?

[Markovic] Apart from nationalists among all Yugoslav peoples, I also blame those centers of political power outside Yugoslavia that found the fifth column among Yugoslav nationalists. The third party to be blamed are emigrants from all former Yugoslav republics who contributed to the dissolution by stirring up their own nations against other nations.

[Redzic] Can Yugoslav nationalists be graded? Can the guilt on one side be bigger than on the other side and vice versa?

[Markovic] It is probably possible to grade nationalists and guilt too, but I am not talented for that gradation. These are important moral and political issues that history, theory, science and all of us will discuss in the coming 50 years.

[Redzic] What kind of state is the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in your opinion, and do you support the idea that it should remain as it is if nobody joins it?

[Markovic] This is a joint state of Serbs and the Montenegrins as well as all other peoples who live here. I would like other federal units of the former Yugoslavia to join this state out of their free will. This is rather my wish than an evaluation.

[Redzic] It was said tonight that the presentation was organized on the occasion of the anniversary of the "uprising of the people of Montenegro." During the last five or six years, which have been the years of the dissolution [of Yugoslavia], one has avoided mentioning the Montenegrin people.

[Markovic] I have not followed this and I really do not know that this has been avoided. The Montenegrin people exist just like the Serbian, the Bulgarian, the Czech peoples exist.... I do not consider this a very current topic.

[Redzic] An interesting diary of yours was published in the latest issue of DUGA, which the Western press considers an announcement of your political separation from the Socialist Party and its leader.

[Markovic] I do not know what this is about. The last time I mentioned my husband was around the New Year.

Montenegro

President Favors Diplomatic Solution to Crisis

LD1907155795 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Podgorica, 19 Jul (TANJUG)—Montenegrin President Momir Bulatovic and Montenegrin Minister of Foreign Affairs Janko Jeknic over the

past few days have held talks with the ambassadors of China and the Russian Federation, Zhu Ankang and Gennadiy Shikin, and the charges d'affaires at the embassies of Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and the United States: Ivor Roberts, Gerhard Schromgens, Francesco Bascone, and Rudolf Perina.

According to a statement issued today by President Bulatovic's office, in the part of their talks on current issues of the crisis in former Yugoslavia and on the approach of Yugoslav and Montenegrin foreign policy towards diplomatic means as being the only way for an effective, permanent, and fair solution to the crisis, President Bulatovic again encountered full support and understanding.

It was concluded that the crisis in Bosnia is in one of its most serious phases and that all peace-loving forces ought to unite to end it in a peaceful way, avoiding the risks of further military escalation.

Particular attention was devoted to the relaunching of Montenegro's initiative to open the port of Bar for humanitarian purposes. In addition, governments of the countries with whose diplomatic representatives he has held talks, were called on to lend support to the Montenegrin demand to the UN sanctions' committee to give its consent for importing necessary material and equipment for the construction of a regional water supply system on the Montenegrin coast.

All the guests were given documentation justifying the Montenegrin demands and Montenegro's readiness to get actively involved in the realization of all humanitarian projects in the former Yugoslavia, the statement says.

Prime Minister Criticizes FRY Foreign Ministry

LD1907181195 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Podgorica, 19 Jul (TANJUG)—Milo Djukanovic, president of the Montenegrin Government [prime minister] today reiterated a high degree of dissatisfaction among all state organs in the Republic with the work of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs [SMIP], saying that a reshuffle of Yugoslavia's entire diplomatic service was necessary.

Djukanovic said this at a news conference in reply to a correspondent's question about a possible introduction of visas for Yugoslav citizens travelling to Hungary. He stressed that this matter was being dealt with by the Hungarian Government.

In this context Djukanovic also reflected on the SMIP's work, saying that so many negative things happened on

a daily basis, something that would prompt Montenegro to raise the question of responsibility of the most responsible people and the question of reshuffling staff in the SMIP "in order to raise the level of quality in this work and secure a far stronger position for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the international context."

"This issue has been agreed on at the level of the most responsible statesmen in Montenegro, and it will be raised with the president of the federal government so a serious debate on this issue can begin," the Montenegrin prime minister stressed. [passage omitted]

Claims 'Fabricating' Shelling Reports

*AU2007064795 Paris AFP in English
2313 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Podgorica, Yugoslavia, July 19 (AFP)—Montenegro, junior partner with Serbia in the rump Yugoslavia, is deeply unhappy with Belgrade's diplomacy and wants radical changes, Montenegrin Prime Minister Milo Djukanovic said Wednesday [19 July]. [passage omitted]

Djukanovic also accused Yugoslav Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanovic of fabricating allegations that Croatian forces had shelled the town of Greda, on Montenegro's border with Croatia, on July 4.

The Montenegrin authorities denied the report, but on Wednesday the Yugoslav Government protested to the United Nations about alleged Croatian "military provocation" in the area of Bokor Kotorska, near a Yugoslav naval base in Montenegrin territory.

Urges Legislation on Borders

LD1907181995 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Podgorica, 19 Jul (TANJUG)—Tourists from The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia [FYROM] can cross the border into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia using only their ID cards, Montenegrin Prime Minister Milo Djukanovic stated today.

Speaking at a news conference about developments in tourism, Djukanovic analyzed the well-known problem with Macedonian tourists, and he claimed that none of the federal authorities had adopted a decision that guests from the FYROM had to have their passports with them.

However, the Montenegrin prime minister said, we have obtained reports from several reliable sources that for several days now Yugoslav border officials (police and customs officials) have been sending back tourists who do not have passports.

"This clearly indicates a lack of coordination between the federal government and its subordinate authorities, and this is something that must be analyzed, because no one can give himself the right to alter the system by which people cross the border in the absence of appropriate legislation on this," Djukanovic warned. [passage omitted]

RS Attempts 'Forced Mobilization' in Podgorica

*AU1907152695 Belgrade NASA BORBA
in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 95 p 16*

[BETA report: "The RS Police Also Tried To Carry Out Mobilization in Podgorica"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Podgorica—Yesterday, the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees in Podgorica in Montenegro confirmed for MONTENA FAX agency that, last Friday, a number of refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina reported attempts at forced mobilization. The case in question is that of Rade Jovanovic, who has been a refugee for three years.

He contacted Djordje Scepanovic, Montenegrin commissioner for refugees, and reported that two policemen from the Serb Republic [RS] tried to take him away by force.

The Office of the Montenegrin Commissioner for Refugees says that, so far, no one else has contacted them with a similar report. Sceparovic has informed the Montenegrin Ministry of Internal Affairs about this, but no information on the police's findings is available.

MONTENA FAX claims that, at the time when attempts at forced mobilization were made in Podgorica, the Montenegrin and RS policemen were seen patrolling the promenade in the town together.

Kosovo

Milosevic Arrives in Kosovo, Tours Plant

*LD2007094695 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0911 GMT 20 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Kosovska Mitrovica, 20 Jul (TANJUG)—Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic arrived in Kosovska Mitrovica around 1100 this morning.

People from this well-known industrial center and from many other places in Kosovo and Metohija warmly welcomed President Milosevic in Kosovska Mitrovica. After meeting political and business representatives of this town and Kosovo and Metohija, President Milosevic began his tour of the Trepca combine plants, where he was welcomed by more than 4,000 workers. The Trepca combine is gradually recovering and has recorded significant business results over the past few months.

President Milosevic was greeted by Trepca Director General Novak Bijelic on behalf of the 7,000 workers employed by Trepca in its plants throughout the Republic. After touring the plant, President Milosevic is to have a meeting with the Trepca combine leadership.

President Milosevic is expected to address citizens gathered in the center of Kosovska Mitrovica after the meeting.

Serb Police Arrest Activists, Raid Homes

AU1907143695

[FBIS Editorial Report] Pristina KOSOVO DAILY REPORT in English No. 661 and Tirana TVSh Television Network in Albanian at 1635 GMT on 18 July carry several reports on the trial of 44 ethnic Albanians in Prizren as well as on Serbian police "arrests" of Albanian political activists in the province.

It is reported that "the Serbian staged trial against 44 Kosovars, mainly former Kosovo policemen and local authorities, including the Turkish Popular Party leader, resumed yesterday in the Serbian-run court in Prizren only to announce adjournment." The presiding judge stated "the trial proceedings could not continue" as one of the defendants was hospitalized and could not "participate in the proceedings." The trial is adjourned to 24 July.

The Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) sources in Rahovec report that a Serb policeman broke into the house of an Albanian former policeman in Pristina, who has been living there since 1988. Pointing out "the forceful eviction of Albanians from their apartments," the report notes that this "has become a common occurrence in the past few years, following the Serbian regime's crackdown on Kosovo."

Another report on 18 July says that, "in connection with arms searches," the Serbian police have been "engaged in a wide-scale campaign of raids, beatings, and intimidation of local Albanians" in the Has district in Prizren. LDK sources say that "at Gjonaj village alone, some 100 households have been raided and searched under this pretext." The same sources add that the Serbian "police campaign" has "targeted" Kushnin, Kabash, Lugasht, and Krajke villages in this area.

LDK sources in Skenderaj say that the head of the Skenderaj Municipal Financing Fund was sent to the Smrekovnica jail on 18 July to "serve" a "20-day prison term." It is gathered that his activities with the fund were "behind the Serb-run court's decision."

It is reported that the Serbian police on 18 July "summoned" the chairman of the Independent Students

Union at the Albanian Medical Faculty of Pristina University and questioned him "for an hour and a half" about the faculty operations. On 13 July, the police "raided" the dean's office and interrogated a professor and the faculty's administrative secretary.

The LDK Information Commission in Dakovica reports on "the wide-scale Serbian regime's repression campaign in the municipality, targeting LDK activists first and foremost." Sources note that the Serbian police on 17 July arrested a local LDK activist at Bec village allegedly "in connection with arms possession." The LDK activist was reported "beaten up severely" and "had to seek hospitalization" in Dakovica. It is also reported that another LDK local activist from Zhabel village was arrested on 15 July and "held for 30 hours in detention" allegedly "in connection with illegal arms possession." He was later "released" but ordered to "report back to the police." Meanwhile, a member of the Kosovo legislature was taken today to the Serbian police for the "sixth time."

On 18 July, the Serbian police in Decani summoned the vice chairman of the Pec LDK branch for "the third time in a row." The Albanian activist was "questioned" for half an hour before being released.

The Serbian police in Podujevo raided the house of a local LDK activist at Bervenik village under the pretext of searching for weapons. Another Albanian, too, had his house "searched by the police" on "arms possession suspicion." On 17 July, the Serbian police in Glogovac

detained a school teacher and questioned him about "his activities with the LDK."

Sources in Skenderaj note that the Serbian police on 16 July "harassed" residents of Broje village on grounds that "they were not willing" to tell them the house of an Albanian teacher. Three Serb policemen on 11 July "abducted" an Albanian who was on a bus commuting between Skenderaj and Banje village and beat him up "for three hours" allegedly "in connection with arms possession charges." The Albanian is reported to have received "body injuries."

LDK sources in Prizren say that since 14 July, ten Albanian families in Dushanov village have been raided allegedly "in connection with arms searches." It is reported that the police "maltreated" a resident in Gjonaj village in Prizren under the "pretext of arms possession."

Tirana TVSh Television Network in Albanian at 1635 GMT on 18 July reports that "the Serbian police have arrested many under different pretexts, mainly that of handing over weapons that do not exist."

Pointing out the Serbian "police campaign" of raids and arrests, correspondent Sherif Konjufca from Pristina notes that "this is being perpetrated with the aim of threatening Albanians and creating no prospects for them," adding that "the will of Albanians to live and create in Kosovo is much greater compared to the disposition of the Serb occupiers to perpetrate destructive acts against them."

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